



June 12, 1965

Vol. XXV, No. 24
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Human Events is published weekly by HUMAN EVENTS, INC., 410 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and other mailing offices.

\$12.50 per year

NEWSPAPER

Coast-to-Coast Recruiting Campaign

Revitalized Communist Party Plans National Convention

By VICTOR RIESEL

New York:—There have been several secret meetings of American Communist leaders here in the past few months. And after contentedly recounting their new financial resources, their ability to attract thousands to their big city rallies, their massive distribution of literature and their increased membership—they can say accurately that reports from the “far-out left wing” of the death of the Communist Party, U.S.A., are grossly exaggerated.

In fact, the party under its new security system has so revitalized itself, it now plans to run a national convention. It has not held such a public gathering of its rank-and-file officialdom since 1959.

The national Communist party congress originally was scheduled for this winter. But recently Communist—chauffeur driven—leader Gus Hall summoned some 55 regional officials to this city. They discussed tactics and decided to postpone their convention until early 1966—an election year.

The regional party functionaries were briefed on the international battles and ideological conflicts between Moscow and Peking. The 55 national committee people were told to return to their districts and get to drafting policy documents and preparing recommendations for the agenda. They were also instructed to ready “progress reports” in their districts.

At the first of this year’s secret Communist conferences Gus Hall outlined the movement’s basic strategy. Until Nov. 3, 1964, he said at a gathering in February, the organization’s entire strength had been aimed at defeating the forces of Barry Goldwater. Now the “main tactical emphasis” of the Communist apparatus has just been shifted to exerting mass pressure to change the course of President Johnson’s foreign policy.



Gus Hall was named general secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A., at the national convention in New York City in December 1959. Above he is shown as he testified before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, Feb. 2, 1960. Hall refused to answer all questions.

There has also been the blueprint of national membership drives. This campaign will be as subtle as Sonny Liston’s idyll on canvas. The Communist recruiting campaign calls for concentration of organizers in California to double the membership there.

It plans to zero in on the defense production center of Baltimore; the auto industry in Detroit; the railroad yards in Chicago; the steel belt swinging out of Pittsburgh, and the minority communities in the huge Eastern population centers.

This will mean concentration on the labor movement. There has been insufficient action in the Communist labor “clubs” and cells and this has disturbed the national

party leadership. They feel they’ve made “exhilarating” progress among the university youth, but not among the working class youth.

They also believe that they can recoup their strength among older workers in areas where the Communists once had considerable strength—which means the big Midwest industrial cities.

Therefore, the best guess is that the Communists will run their 1966 national convention in Chicago. The last one was held in Harlem.

This re-infiltration of labor, on which can be based industrial and political activity, will be operated openly.

It was FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover who predicted the party would go public. “In the belief that the ‘climate’ in the United States is changing rapidly in its favor,” explained Mr. Hoover recently, “the Communist Party, U.S.A., is beginning to open the veil of secrecy that has surrounded it since June 1961 . . . a new party program is in preparation. . . .”

There are those who disagree sharply with Mr. Hoover over the political, intellectual and industrial potential of the Communist party.

But there is no doubt that the Communist movement now is heavily financed and that when its leaders meet in secrecy they talk of having over 10,000 clandestinely registered members—and boast of definite knowledge of another 90,000 on whom they can count for ideological comradeship.

If so, the Soviet Union does have a formidable political force as its opinion-making front runner inside the United States.

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Shaky Grounds

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**FREE- Your choice of
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important
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Mrs. Lyndon Johnson addresses opening of White House Conference on Natural Beauty.

Some Questions Unanswered

LBJ's Anti-Billboard Campaign

From the Richmond News Leader

There is this to be said for our peerless President: He doesn't run from a fight. Not content with taking on the doctors over Medicare, the South on voting rights, and lovers of freedom generally on the issue of "right to work," Mr. Johnson now has taken on the billboard lobby and the junkyard lobby. It promises to be a lively summer after all.

The President's message on highways is more than merely an invitation to a brawl. He dislikes billboards and junkyards. As a general proposition, so do we all. He likes a pretty highway; so do we all. Therefore, using the familiar bait of federal funds, he proposes to withhold federal highway aid after 1970 along rights-of-way not tidied up to his ideas of roadside beauty.

The prospect has its tempting aspects, for experience has shown in most states, as it has in Virginia, that spokesmen for the billboard lobby are a most persuasive crew. When they are not hollering free speech, they are around offering free space to likely candidates for public office.

They cite their conspicuous contributions to various advertising campaigns in the public interest, and they insist that on a long, dull highway, an occasional billboard provides a welcome contrast. They generally succeed in overwhelming the garden ladies and the ordinary motorists who would like their countryside unspoiled.

Considering the pervasiveness of federal highway aid, it seems probable that one good federal law could clean up the mess in a single stroke.

Yet there is another side to the President's proposal, and it merits sober thought. Enactment of the President's plan would involve the federal government in local land use and local zoning in new ways with unforeseeable implications. If Washington can prohibit a sign that disturbs the "beauty" of the countryside, Washington could as easily prohibit a house, a mill, a factory, or any other development of the land.

Where is Business Going Tomorrow?

Are you aware that there is a Timing Device which forecasts changes in Industrial Activity to help you? It has been reliable, inexpensive and simple to use. See for yourself. Contact: The Geisinger Indicator, 108 S. Monroe St., (P.O. Box 279), Troy, Ohio 45373.

We don't say the approach is necessarily wrong as to future rights-of-way, for the billboard values along limited access highways are values created entirely by the construction of the highway itself; and the taxpayers who have paid for these highways have some right to say that the resulting values shall not be abused.

Doubts remain. A plan that would compensate property owners specifically for scenic easements, or for not creating nuisances, could be justified under the rules of eminent domain. The high prices that are paid for rights-of-way on these limited access interstate highways could be raised a little more to further compensate the owners. But we read much more than this into the President's message. He would turn control of the nation's roadsides over to absentee landlords.

And where does the President get his authority for this significant change in national land-use policy? He cuts it out of whole cloth. His use of the highway bills as a medium for national land zoning, he says, is not aimed at a use of funds "for an alien purpose." In his view, no social purpose, no matter how remote, is alien:

"It is a recognition that a highway is more than a ribbon of concrete. It is a way for people to travel; and it should serve all their human needs. Its purpose is not just to get people from one place to another. Its purpose is to enrich the journey."

There is no need today to inquire into the economic utility of junkyards and billboards, which though considerable is probably not as considerable as the owners of these businesses might like to think. As the President proposes to give them a peremptory order to go out of business in five years, we ought to take note of the signs of the times. We ought to look at the road we are being led down, no matter how enriched the journey.

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COSTLY DROPOUTS—Sen. Frank Lausche (D.-Ohio) has complained that the Administration's program to house and train female dropouts is "completely out of reason." Lausche said that the Office of Economic Opportunity plans to feed, house and instruct young women at a total cost per student of nearly \$8,000 per year. He added that any one of the leading U.S. colleges would cost less than half that amount.

Face-Lifting the Country

Why Not a Voluntary Effort?

By PAUL HARVEY

Won't we do anything for ourselves any more?

Lady Bird's Beauty Corps aims to face-lift the homefront. The first objectives are the elimination of junkyards along highways. Even in a plane approaching an airport, those piles of old cars are eyesores distorting the image of our America-the Beautiful.

The first White House conference on the subject heard many suggestions for camouflaging these auto graveyards with shrubbery and so forth. And there was never a question, never the slightest doubt, "The Government" would hire it done.

Sen. Paul Douglas came up with his usual answer for everything: higher taxes. Sen. Douglas proposed an extra two per cent sales tax on new cars, this money to pay for a proper funeral and burial for old cars. He figures this two per cent would add up to \$400 million a year, and that should be enough.

Wisconsin's Sen. Gaylord Nelson similarly prefers buying a solution, but he figures it'll cost \$50 billion to \$150 billion.

Nobody even hinted at a voluntary effort.

When President Johnson confronted Congress with his plan to ban billboards and junkyards along highways, he explained that federal aid funds would be available for landscaping roadsides. He promised that next year we will spend \$3.9 billion on federal aid highways.

I applaud the objective of beautification, but I am embarrassed by the automatic assumption that Americans are too lazy to do even this for themselves.

States, the President suggested, might have to be coerced. Unless states move their billboards, according to the President's recommendation, their federal aid would be cut off.

And where anybody refused to move his billboard or junkyard the federal government would be authorized to buy the property and condemn it.

Once upon a time one of the dingiest, most littered, unkempt and downright unclean cities on our continent was Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

I understand their Chamber of Commerce first focused attention on the ugliness. A few people were embarrassed enough to begin a face-lifting. Their example inspired their neighbors. Today, those of us who travel almost constantly remember Vancouver as one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Dirtiness is a communicable disease. But neatness is contagious, too.

I wish there were some way we might inspire Americans to a "do-it-yourself" war on ugliness, that each might be motivated to "hoe in his own garden." But we have become so accustomed to leaving our chores to bureaucrats that this, too, probably will be left to the hired help.

The thing is, if we Americans won't do these things, Big Government will—and send us the bill. *Plus handling charges.*

And if, in everything, once-free Americans finally yield all their prerogatives to big government, we could end up living in an efficiently supervised, functionally designed, beautifully landscaped prison.

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Americans For Conservative Education

A new national organization called Americans for Conservative Education is well under way with a novel twist: When it started its first mailing several weeks ago it had already formulated its program and its three trustees who contribute their services without compensation had already personally advanced the funds needed to get it off the ground.

ACE is a non-partisan organization that is not connected with any political party or individual or with any other organization. Its purpose is conservative education (conservative being defined as capitalist, free enterprise, constitutional, libertarian and non-interventionist).

ACE's chairman, John J. Kennedy, is a semi-retired business executive who has taught capitalism and free enterprise for the past six years at Arizona State College of Business Administration in Tempe. He is especially concerned with the following:

(1) Encouraging support of existing bona fide organizations dedicated to conservatism.

(2) Providing a continuous flow of stimulating education by combining materials such as books, pamphlets, tapes, records and films produced by such organizations with ACE's own materials, including a monthly newsletter.

(3) Concentrating on those aspects of conservatism (vs. modern liberalism) on which the great mass of conservative and moderate conservative voters

regardless of political affiliation are in fundamental agreement, and on which elected politicians can take political action.

(4) Encouraging local groups to develop and support political candidates who understand and advocate conservative principles.

ACE encourages formation of chapters for group participation but memberships are on an individual basis. Mrs. Dorothy Lewis, executive director, is in charge of national headquarters of ACE at P.O. Box 674, Phoenix, Ariz. 85001.

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WELFARE EDUCATION — "It seems to me that attendance at free adult schools, to learn to read and write, should be a prerequisite of getting welfare money. If I can demand that a man bring me a list of 25 places where he has applied for work—or proof that he has enrolled in a training program—before I pass sentence in nonsupport cases, I believe welfare departments also can and should insist that he actively seek employment. If I can make it a part of juvenile probation that every youngster in my court bring me a study record signed by his parents or guardians, and his school report cards, why cannot a caseworker check such things?"—Mrs. Juanita Kidd Stout, the first elected Negro woman judge in the United States, in an article in the *Reader's Digest* condensed from the *Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin Magazine*.

Bobby Kennedy Plans Wisconsin Speech

From the Allen-Scott Report

White House insiders are evincing keenest interest in a political foray Sen. Robert Kennedy has agreed to make into the Middle West.

The ambitious younger brother of the late President is slated to address a \$50-a-plate fund-raising "testimonial" dinner for Lt. Gov. Patrick Lucey in Milwaukee, Wis.

To electioneering-conscious Democratic politicians, special significance is being attached to this appearance for the following reasons:

- The still-to-be-ballyhooed Wisconsin sortie is a distinct departure from Kennedy's policy of declining speaking invitations outside of New York state—except an occasional one in behalf of the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library. This month his only out-of-state address was at the dedication of the John Kennedy Special Services Center at Fort Bragg, N. C. Next month all of Kennedy's scheduled talks are at commencement exercises in his home state.

- Wisconsin played a fateful role in his brother's hectic 1960 pre-convention campaign. He carried the state against the powerful opposition of then-Sen. Hubert Humphrey, generally credited as being the favorite because of hailing from adjoining Minnesota.

Lucey, in the forefront of that primary battle for Kennedy and close to both Bobby and his brother, Sen. Ted Kennedy, Mass., has strong gubernatorial ambitions. He hasn't announced yet, but it's no secret he proposes to seek next year's Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

- Similarly, it's also no secret that National Committeeman David Carley,

Madison, is thinking along the same line. He is a close ally of Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D.-Wis.), and has potent ties in the White House and National Committee.

As attorney general, Bobby made no bones about dishing out Justice Department patronage to Wisconsin supporters of his late brother. Although Nelson was then governor, Bobby heeded the recommendations of then State Chairman Lucey.

But it's very different now.

Recently President Johnson appointed a Nelson choice for federal judge after the Senate refused to approve a Lucey-Kennedy selection.

Thus, Bobby's going out of his way to boost Lucey's gubernatorial aspirations is causing much conjecture in Democratic circles. Big question being raised is whether Bobby is more interested in helping himself or Lucey!

It's highly unlikely the President will personally take a hand in the Wisconsin gubernatorial scramble. But there are more ways than one to skin a cat—and he knows most of them. The White House is well aware Bobby has burning presidential hopes.

* * *

There is a widely selling magazine-size booklet titled "Bobby Kennedy, Next President of the United States." Sen. Kennedy emphatically denies any connection with the publication. Profusely illustrated, the 68-page, 50-cent publication claims to reveal the "Inside story of how Bobby Kennedy will succeed President Johnson." Interspersed among the scores of action and other



Sen. Robert Kennedy has been confining most of his appearances to New York.

pictures are laudatory articles—"I Hate to be Second, says Bobby"; "An Identity of Purpose and of Mannerisms (with his late brother)"; "What the Stars Say About Bobby's Presidential Hopes"; "So Much Needs to be Done"; "JFK Lit a Torch that Spread Across the World. We Must Keep That Torch Glowing."

* * *

Since the start of this session of Congress, the two Kennedy brothers have openly challenged the President on six issues. Their latest fight was trying to write an anti-poll tax provision in the voting rights bill. While narrowly licked, Bobby did succeed in putting over an amendment easing the literacy bars for foreign language voters.

(Distributed 1965 by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

Crime Rise and Mallory Decision

From the Omaha Evening World-Herald

In June, 1957, the Supreme Court of the United States threw out the confession of a suspected rapist named Andrew Mallory, on the grounds that police held him too long, without counsel, before bringing him before a magistrate.

This marked the beginning of an era.

Since that time, courts of every degree and all jurisdictions have been obliged to place greater emphasis upon protecting the rights of the accused, and take less notice of the citizen's right to be protected against crime.

Whether this is sound constitutional law, whether it is a justifiable philosophy, may be a matter of opinion. But after eight years, the practical effects of the Mallory case are scarcely debatable. They have been discernible in metropolitan cities everywhere, and they have been especially visible in Washington, D.C., where ordinary criminal cases are tried in federal court.

These effects have been uniformly depressing.

The number of crimes—particularly brutal and senseless assaults—has been zooming, while the number of convictions has been going down.

So far as Washington, D.C., is concerned, the news magazine, *U.S. News & World Report*, recently stated the case in these words:

"Since the decisions flowing from the Mallory case, the rate of solving

crimes has plummeted while the volume of crime has spiraled. District police used to clear up more than half their serious crimes. Last year they cleared only 38 per cent.

"As Police Chief John B. Layton explained it, police may have enough evidence to arrest a man and charge him with a crime. But proving in court that he committed the crime requires enough evidence to convince judge and jury beyond a reasonable doubt. Since there's no time after his arrest now to question him or confront him with witnesses, police delay making an arrest until they have enough evidence to assure conviction. Meanwhile, the criminal strikes again."

The District of Columbia, says this magazine, intends to propose legislation that "will give police some leeway to question suspects," and this may prove helpful in that area.

But we rather surmise that the decent and law-abiding people of America will continue to live in increasing jeopardy until there comes basic change in many American attitudes.

Some weeks ago, we commented in these columns on the growing indiscipline revealed by happenings on a number of American campuses.

The ailment is not, of course, confined to institutions of higher learning. Usually it begins in the home, becomes

a fixed habit of mind in the lower schools, and often reaches its peak of virulence after the victim is graduated into the learned professions.

The mark of the undisciplined is that they are little concerned with the rights of others.

An undisciplined society is likely to be more interested in the right of a young Communist to spit on the American flag than in the right of the majority to protect itself against sedition. It is likely to be more eager to defend the rights of pornographers than in the right of parents to raise clean, decent sons and daughters in a wholesome environment.

It is likely to become more preoccupied with the civil rights of rapists, muggers and murderers than with the right of ordinary people to live in peace and security.

The Supreme Court, said Mr. Dooley, "follows th' illiction returns."

But we hope that the court, and the Congress as well, will listen also to the protests that are coming in rising volume from the grass roots of America against the coddling of all manner of offenders against the public morality and security.

This, we think, is one of the gravest issues of these times.

Norman Thomas Equates Hungary, Dominican Rep.

From the Indianapolis Star

One of the fatuous comments on the Dominican revolt—which has inspired an array of fatuous comments—came from Norman Thomas, the grizzled perennial Socialist candidate for President. He said that President Johnson is doing the same thing in the Dominican Republic that Nikita Khrushchev did in Hungary.

The white-thatched Socialist naturally sees the world through glasses of such a rosy tint that the blood shed by Communist dictatorships seems invisible.

But Thomas' principal disservice to the cause of truth is that he mimics the loud, incessant Communist propaganda harangue which portrays the Dominican rebellion as something taking place in a vacuum—a revolt in which a handful of simple, honest, little patriots are trying to throw off the cruel yoke of a "puppet military junta" dangling from the strings of "Yankee imperialism."

Ironically, Dominican nationalism does figure in the rebellion. But if the events on the island were transpiring in a vacuum and if tough, ruthless Communist conspirators were not ready to gobble up the "little patriots" when the time is ripe, there would be no U.S. troops in the Dominican Republic.

The tears which the Communists are shedding so copiously for the "little



Norman Thomas

patriots" are as hypocritical as the tears that the Walrus and the Carpenter shed for the oysters they devoured. And the patriots, if the U.S. troops were pulled out, would meet the same fate as the oysters.

The Hungarian revolt was quite another story, and Thomas knows it. Red Army troops invaded Hungary during World War II and Communist organizers were close behind. Hungary was converted into a typical Red police state ruled by terror and force. The Hungarian people revolted in 1956 because they were sick of Communist tyranny.

There were no American subversive agents, bent on making Hungary an American police state, waiting in the wings. The "enemies" that Khrushchev crushed with the Red army and its tanks were the Hungarian people.

The latest issue of the Communist propaganda organ, the *Worker*, shares with Socialist Thomas an anguished concern for the "little patriots" of Santo Domingo. "End the war in . . . the Dominican Republic now!" demand the Communists. "Halt all U.S. intervention! Bring the troops home!"

Yes, bring the troops home. Let the Communist Walrus and Carpenter have their cry—and their dinner.

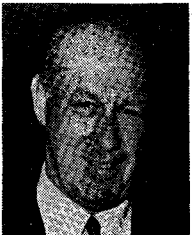
• The business community has become alarmed at a recent speech given by William McChesney Martin, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Martin, speaking to Columbia University alumni, said he saw a series of "disquieting similarities between our present prosperity and the fabulous twenties." In what many believe was a sharp sally at the inflationists on LBJ's Council of Economic Advisers, Martin warned of the "rise in government expenditures even in times of advancing prosperity" and a rapid "monetary expansion" imposed upon "a dwindling gold reserve." He also cautioned that today, as in the 20s, "government officials, scholars and businessmen were convinced that a new economic era had opened, an era in which business fluctuations had become a thing of the past, in which poverty was about to be abolished, and in which perennial economic progress an expansion were assured."



MARTIN

• Foes of the Taft-Hartley Act's Section 14b include some rather unsavory characters. One of those testifying in favor of repeal recently was A.C. Skinner, president of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. That union was expelled by the CIO as Communist-dominated in 1950 and found to be Red-dominated by the Subversive Activities Control Board in 1962. Witness Skinner has been convicted of conspiracy to file a false non-Communist affidavit, a conviction he is now appealing. (For more on right to work see pages 13 and 14.)

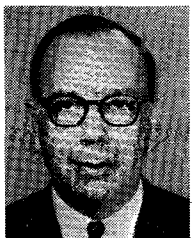
• Columnist Drew Pearson, hardly an Administration critic, notes that "if you are the son of somebody important, you can get a job in the Justice Department." Examples: Deputy Attorney General Ramsey Clark, son of Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark; Assistant Attorney General Fred Vinson Jr., son of the late chief justice; and Edwin L. Weisl, Jr., son of New York's Democratic National Committeeman.



PEARSON

• Sidney Stapleton, leader of the Free Speech Movement at the University of California at Berkeley, was recently quoted as saying: "The basic issue is fighting for our constitutional rights. If our methods help this so-called international Communist conspiracy everyone alludes to, we don't care."

• Free world ships continue to carry supplies to Communist North Viet Nam and the State Department does nothing, according to Rep. Paul Rogers (D-Fla.). On April 12, Rogers placed in the Congressional Record the names and owners of 153 free world ships that made a total of 201 trips to North Viet Nam during 1964. He was then assured the State Department would make a "full-scale study of this problem." Since then, Rogers has heard not a word.

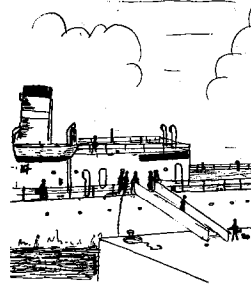


ROGERS

• An Associated Press survey reveals that food store prices are 15 per cent higher than last spring. A number of factors, including inflation, are considered to be involved, but one explanation should interest Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz. Notes the AP dispatch: "Many in the produce markets blame the government's decision to end the 'bracero program,' under which Mexican workers were brought into California to help harvest lettuce, tomatoes, asparagus, strawberries and other crops that have to be picked by hand. Acreage planted is down, as well as harvests, produce dealers say."

Feighan's Immigration Bill

Conservatives in the country should be alert to a new immigration bill introduced by Rep. Michael Feighan (D-Ohio), now holding hearings on immigration before a House Judiciary subcommittee. The Feighan proposal (HR 8662) is considered a vast improvement over the Administration measure and could well catch the fancy of even this liberal Congress. *Human Events* readers are advised to hit both the President and their congressmen with letters supporting it.



While the bill may not totally please everyone in favor of a sound immigration policy, experts contend it is excellent in most respects. Here are some of its provisions:

- While the bill would eliminate the national origins quota system, it includes a strict standard for regulating immigration that many believe is even fairer. This is known as the annual ceiling. Under this formula, 225,000 immigrants—no more—could enter this country yearly from nations outside the Western Hemisphere. Immigration from Western Hemisphere countries (which is not strictly regulated; see below) could be expected to run from 75,000 to 130,000 persons a year, based on past history. Thus under the Feighan bill the yearly immigration total could be expected to be around 350,000. The Feighan formula, furthermore, provides that no more than 20,000 persons can come from one country. The Administration proposition, on the other hand, sets no ceiling and experts contend that anywhere from a half-million to 800,000 immigrants would soon be pouring into the United States annually if it becomes law.

- Conservatives are unhappy with the prospects of eliminating the national origins quota system, long considered a useful method of regulating immigration. But Feighan, through undisputed statistics, proves that the quota system has been honored more in the breach over the years. In the past decade, notes the Cleveland congressman, we have admitted over 300,000 immigrants a year, but quota immigrants have averaged fewer than 100,000.

- There are two major reasons for the erosion of the national quota standard: One, many countries have been given a non-quota status and, therefore, as many citizens who cared to could come to the United States from those countries. Two, refugees were permitted into this country without regard to a nation's quota. The Feighan formula would enforce stricter control over immigration by ensuring that all immigrants from countries outside the Western Hemisphere would have to be applied against the annual ceiling of 225,000.

- The Feighan bill also cleans up other faults in the Administration measure: It would tighten up security practices covering immigrants; it would ensure that Congress, not a presidentially appointed commission, would retain control over immigration; and it would help to protect the American worker by adding provisions preventing immigrants from filling jobs desired by American labor. The bill would also put a premium on re-uniting families by giving preference to immigrants who are related to U.S. citizens.

In the eyes of immigration experts, the bill contains only one serious defect: The Western Hemisphere is not included under an annual ceiling. The State Department explains that for political and historic reasons no ceiling should be applied, but Feighan has an open mind on the problem and promises to develop the arguments both pro and con as his immigration hearings unfold.

In any event, Feighan's alternative is an attractive offering that is being well received by his fellow members in Congress.

* An event that has the Administration worried about its own bill occurred last week with the publication of a Lou Harris Poll which showed that the average American strongly opposes the easing of immigra-

tion laws. Fifty-eight per cent of those interviewed indicated they were opposed to letting any more immigrants come into the United States, with the strongest opposition registered by those earning under \$5000 yearly. The poll also showed that Americans generally desire immigrants from Western European countries. The poll, a hot topic of conversation on Capitol Hill, was considered a big setback to the supporters of unrestricted immigration. Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach, who would receive enormous powers under the LBJ bill, tried to discredit the findings before a Morristown, N.J., audience last week. He charged the poll contained "misinformed and loaded" questions. In spite of Katzenbach's objections, however, many believe the Harris poll will become the biggest stumbling block to passage of the Administration bill as originally introduced.

Tower's Prospects Brighten

Republican pros in Texas are reported to be wreathed in smiles again. Reason? The belief that John Tower, the first Republican elected to the Senate in the Lone Star State's modern history, may triumph when he runs for re-election in 1966.

GOP politicians have been anything but happy with the Texas political situation and many figured Republican Tower was a cinch to be defeated next year. His chances for re-election in that normally Democratic state have never been considered too high. In a special election in 1961, Tower just squeaked to victory and his win was largely credited to the liberals' refusal to vote for his opponent, a conservative Democrat.

Moreover, Tower's re-election prospects plummeted even further after the Republicans took a shellacking in Texas last November. President Johnson carried his home state by some 700,000 votes. But the real setback to GOP fortunes came when the Democrats cleaned out the state's congressional delegation of its two Republican members and handed John B. Connally a sweeping gubernatorial victory. Connally, who nominated Johnson at the Democratic convention, trounced his GOP opponent by over a million votes.

Republicans today, however, are not willing to toss in the Tower sponge. Two factors now appear to be working in his favor. One is that Gov. Connally, thought to be Tower's most likely opponent, may decline to run for the Senate and try for a four-year term as governor.

Texas governors have traditionally served two-year terms, but Connally pushed a constitutional amendment through the state legislature last month which would extend the governor's term to four years. While the measure still has to be approved by the voters this November, it is considered all but on the books. To a number of political observers, this move signaled Connally's desire to run for governor, not senator, in 1966. Even should the referendum fail, many feel Connally will still want to stay in the governor's chair.

If Connally does shoot for the governorship, Tower's most formidable opponent will be removed from the picture, giving him at least an even chance against any Democrat on the present political horizon.

Moreover, should Connally finally decide to take on Tower, pros think he would be far from the shoo-in many at first believed. Some are saying the race might parallel Tower's 1961 campaign. As noted, Tower won that victory largely because the liberal axis had sent the word out to sabotage his Democratic but conservative opponent, William Blakley. A triumph for Blakley, liberals felt, would destroy their control over the Democratic party. The *Texas Observer*, semi-official spokesman for the liberal faction in the state, openly indicated it preferred Tower, and the conservative professor won by some 10,000 votes.

History, astonishingly enough, could repeat itself in 1966. The *Observer* has already begun to launch a wave of assaults on Gov. Connally for being too conservative.

In its May 28 issue, the *Observer* bitterly strikes

out at Connally, claiming he has always been "anxious to cut off the Texas liberals at the knees."

What particularly pains the *Observer* is the governor's strong stand in favor of retaining right-to-work, or, as the *Observer* quaintly put it, the governor "finked out" on the subject of 14b (see page 14). The *Observer* says the 14b issue will also spur labor to oppose Connally. This potential liberal-labor defection from Connally explains some of the present GOP merriment. If Connally should plunge into a race against Tower, with the liberal-labor faction refusing to be reconciled, Texans may keep its Republican senator for a long time to come.

Dominick Scores Pork Barrel

Sen. Peter Dominick (R.-Colo.) has let loose a barrage of criticism at the so-called Public Works and Economic Development Act, which whipped through the upper chamber last week 71-to-12 (see rollcall below).

In the course of debate, the Colorado lawmaker said: "If we have learned anything from our experience with area redevelopment and accelerated public works, we know that they simply have not worked." Dominick says the result has been government subsidized competition driving out legitimate businesses, inflated claims of creating new jobs which have never materialized, political juggling with public funds, vast numbers of highly paid government officials running about the country accomplishing little and a general waste of taxpayer money.

The discredited ARA and APW programs, stressed Dominick, "were just a drop in the bucket compared to this proposed program. This bill would authorize the expenditure of \$2 billion over the next five years, just under Title I alone. It also would authorize the expenditure of \$265 million per year indefinitely.

"Thus, the program will cost about \$3.5 billion over the first five years and after that it is anyone's guess."

But even these figures, said the senator, do not accurately measure the entire cost of this program because the administrative expenses are not included in the bill and will be picked up by the Department of Commerce through the regular appropriation process. The supporters of the bill, stressed Dominick, have promised to stock the administrative side with at least 20 supergrades and will be competing with the poverty program "to see who can hire the most highly paid administrators."

A ridiculous provision of this bill, says Dominick, authorizes loans with a 2 per cent subsidy. Dominick says under this provision Company A could come into a depressed area and receive a subsidized interest rate while Company B in competition with Company A might go into another depressed area and not receive a subsidy.

The bill, he says, calls for an annual review of eligible areas, but does not even "mention when the first such annual review shall take place Nor does the bill provide for termination of applications after an area becomes ineligible for assistance. This is certainly a loose way to write a law for such a gigantic program."

Lindsay Shuns GOP Label

Rep. John V. Lindsay (R.-N.Y.), the liberals' new hope, is getting rave reviews from no less a periodical than the *Nation* for his entrance into New York's mayoralty race. Remarks that far-left magazine:

"The announcement . . . is welcome news . . . Rep. Lindsay has a good record, he is a formidable campaigner, and he has qualities which entitle him to high rating by the best standards of either party."

IN FAVOR OF PUBLIC WORKS BILL—71

Democrats (54): Anderson, Bartlett, Bass, Bayh, Bible, Brewster, Burdick, Byrd (W.Va.), Cannon, Church, Clark, Dodd, Douglas, Ellender, Fulbright, Gruening, Harris, Hart, Hartke, Hayden, Hill, Jackson, Kennedy (Mass.), Kennedy (N.Y.), Lausche, Long (Mo.), Long (La.), Mansfield, McCarthy, McClellan, McGovern, McIntyre, McNamara, Metcalf, Mondale, Monroney, Montoya, Morse, Moss, Muskie, Nelson, Pastore, Pell, Proxmire, Randolph, Russell (S.C.), Sparkman, Stennis, Symington, Talmadge, Tydings, Williams (N.J.), Yarborough and Young (Ohio).

Republicans (17): Aiken, Boggs, Carlson, Case, Cooper, Cotton, Dirksen, Fannin, Fong, Javits, Morton, Murphy, Pearson, Prouty, Saltonstall, Scott and Smith.

AGAINST THE BILL—12

Democrats (3): Byrd (Va.), Holland and Robertson.

Republicans (9): Allott, Bennett, Dominick, Hickenlooper, Jordan (Idaho), Mundt, Thurmond, Tower and Williams (Del.).

Not Voting—17.

• At a meeting of GOP leaders in Washington last week, which some figure was a well-managed affair to give a boost to Lindsay, former Sen. Barry Goldwater vigorously dissented from the view expressed by Nixon, Romney and Scranton that Lindsay should run a non-partisan campaign. "I would think a man who's registered as a Republican should be proud to run as a Republican, if it's a partisan election," he said. Did Goldwater think a Lindsay victory would help the Republican party? "That depends on a lot of things—if he remains a Republican, but not if he runs as a Democrat."

• Lindsay, however, is determined to run as a "non-partisan." Last week he named liberal Republican Sen. Jacob Javits and Mrs. Fiorello H. La Guardia, an enrolled member of the Liberal party, to be his campaign co-chairmen. And his campaign manager, Robert Price, said Lindsay will appeal to Democratic votes on the basis of "what amounts to a Democratic voting record in Congress."

• The Conservative party in New York will almost certainly put up a mayoralty candidate. Under consideration is Prof. Henry Paolucci of Iona College who polled 122,000 votes in New York City in his race for the Senate in 1964. Paolucci, according to the pros, might snatch enough votes from Lindsay to insure his defeat.

• The Lindsay campaign got off to a poor start. A World War II Navy veteran with five battle stars, Lindsay was asked to leave a Memorial Day ceremony in Queens because the chairman considered Lindsay's campaign cars and banners a "desecration of this day." Chairman Charles W. Caldwell said: "We meant no snub, but Mr. Lindsay arrived here at this sacred annual service with sound amplifiers and banners reading 'Lindsay for Mayor' all over the vehicle. We were extremely disturbed at Congressman Lindsay's attempt at desecration of this day."

Fight on Reapportionment

Senate liberals are going all out to defeat the controversial Dirksen amendment which would reverse a Supreme Court decision and permit one house of a state legislature to base its representation on factors other than population alone. The measure, which if passed by Congress, would be submitted to the states for ratification, would do much to keep a healthy balance between urban and rural representation, say constitutionalists.

But urban-oriented Democrats, led by Sen. Joseph Clark (D.-Pa.), are so opposed to the Dirksen measure that they have promised to filibuster against it.

Columnist William S. White, himself regarded as liberally inclined, has, however, taken Clark and his colleagues to the verbal woodshed for their current stand on this issue.

The Dirksen amendment, says White, would do the right thing by offering protection to minority geographic interests—"Precisely, this is still done in the United States Senate, where the smallest state has the same voting power as the largest." What is at stake here, says White, is "much of the whole concept of government of check and balances."

"Strike down this wise, weighted balance—which assumes that momentary majorities are not necessarily always right all at once as though their ideas sprang from the forehead of God—and what is left? A Gallup Poll democracy, which can completely overrun all the wishes and needs of the less populated areas."

White notes with sarcasm that Clark and his associates—who are always whining against the filibuster—are now maneuvering to use "that nasty thing" to stop the Dirksen bill from being voted on at all by the Senate. Clark, he adds, has tirelessly proclaimed the dreadful state of affairs in which a minority can tie up the Senate and so, as the saying goes—and goes and goes—"deny the majority will."

Now, says White, the shoe is on the other foot. And with that shoe Clark and Company are kicking at "the majority will without the least embarrassment."

• Human Events regrets the error last week in defining the "triggering" device in the voting rights bill passed by the Senate. Under the device federal registrars will go into areas which use literacy or similar qualifying tests and where less than 50 per cent of those of voting age were registered or voted in the November election.

CAPITOL CAMERA

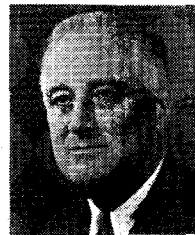
• Former President Eisenhower has rapped LBJ's "Great Society," calling it an effort "to establish instant paradise." In a New York speech, Ike warned that "the assumption by the federal government of power . . . is filled with dire potential for the future of the nation." The growth of big government has been "octopuslike," he said, adding that government often is in direct competition with private business. "The government has displayed great ingenuity in contriving new ways to invade the provinces of states and localities," he said.



EISENHOWER

• The tax-exempt National Council of Churches boldly announced in a recent meeting in Portland, Ore., that "it has gone into politics," according to a report of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The SAR quotes Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, head of the NCC's Commission on Religion and Race, as saying on February 1 in Potsdam, N.Y., that his group would send paid workers into cities such as Rochester to "set up political organizations." According to the same source, Blake also announced that "political action should be the major point of emphasis" now (NCC testified against Section 14b last week). The Internal Revenue Service, however, refuses to crack down on the council's tax-exempt status, preferring to go after "right-wing" groups.

• Los Angeles Republicans have urged the GOP National Committee to demand equal TV time for "brainwashing" film biographies of Democratic presidents. A resolution protesting the showings was adopted by the Republican County Central Committee. It referred to TV serials on the lives of Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman and John Kennedy and charged the films "subtly inculcate the idea generally that 'Americanism' and voting Democratic are virtually synonymous."



ROOSEVELT

• Chamber of Commerce President Robert P. Gerholz, whose recent remarks were interpreted by some as indicating he favored opening trade with Red China, has said this was not what he meant at all. Such advocacy, he said, was the last thing he had in mind. Only in the event of a radical change in the nature of the regime, he said, would he favor such a step.

• GOP House Leader Gerald Ford voted against the \$5.7-billion Agriculture Department appropriation, explaining: "My 'no' vote was of 'no confidence' in Secretary Freeman and the policies of the Johnson Administration which have priced basic foods out of the range of millions of our citizens and in too many instances priced American food products out of competition on world markets." (For more on farm program see page 7.)



FORD

• GOP members of the House Committee on Government Operations have called for the defeat of H.R. 6927, which would create a federal Department of Housing and Urban Development: "This bill is another manifestation of the perennial urge to classify problems as having outstripped the capacity of state and local governments and to create new federal departments to solve them. There is no magic in the establishment of a new bureaucracy in Washington that will in itself help anybody solve local problems. New departments can be created and more money can be spent, but the problems can remain unsolved."

White House Mysteriously Pressured to Abolish Commission Fighting Space Site Labor Strikes

By VICTOR RIESEL

Far behind the futuristic scenes at the moonport, the spaceports and the live war-head missile bases, the President's self-effacing Missile Sites Labor Commission has worked swiftly and effectively to end expensive strikes.

For exactly four years it has kept America from being handicapped in the space race. Yet few have come to praise it.

And now some mysterious anonymous forces want to bury it.

There is pressure from some sources to dilute its power, if it can't be wiped out entirely. If the obscure enemies of the Missile Site Labor Commission succeed, there will be no truly skilled, highly specialized peace-making force left at Cape Kennedy and the Merritt Island Moonport, nor at the Vandenberg, Edwards, Grand Forks and Malmstrom Airbases, nor at the Mississippi Test Operation and the key George C. Marshall Space Flight Center at Huntsville, Ala.

Like sniper fire, the commission's opponents are unloosing their one-shot argument in White House circles, inside the Labor Department and high in other government agencies. Their argument is that the missile and space race construction program is so far advanced that there really no longer is a need for a commission to zero in on strikes and settle labor-management problems.

But inquiry at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Pentagon discloses that vital construction has not even reached the end of its first stage.

Because of the international war crisis, for example, the Defense Department has ordered the building of silos and communications and control centers for 50 additional updated Minuteman missiles at the Malmstrom Air Base area.

Their new war-head will be able to destroy vast enemy sectors, 5,000 to 6,000 miles distant.

Furthermore, there are at least two more years of heavy work at the Cape Kennedy space shooting center and the Merritt Island base from which the United States will attempt to land on the moon before the USSR turns it into another Soviet satellite.

In addition, far more intricate construction will soon be needed to get the orbital space hook-up operation under way shortly after the two-man Gemini shot. After the Agena second-stage rocket does an end-to-end hook-up with the Gemini capsule, the space and moon bases must be readied for other work. This will be similar to that which frequently has been stalled by jurisdictional strikes and union feuds with non-union contractors.

One fantastic project on the schedule which will need swift construction work is a space platform launching "forts" and observation outposts, circling the earth, so the globe can be kept under manned observation by military and scientific crews who will stay aloft for weeks on end.

The timetable is so tight that NASA and Pentagon officials get the jitters just contemplating the effect of the repetition of the strikes which hit the Cape two months ago.

There has been a series of long and unpublicized conferences with national labor leaders and the big contractors.

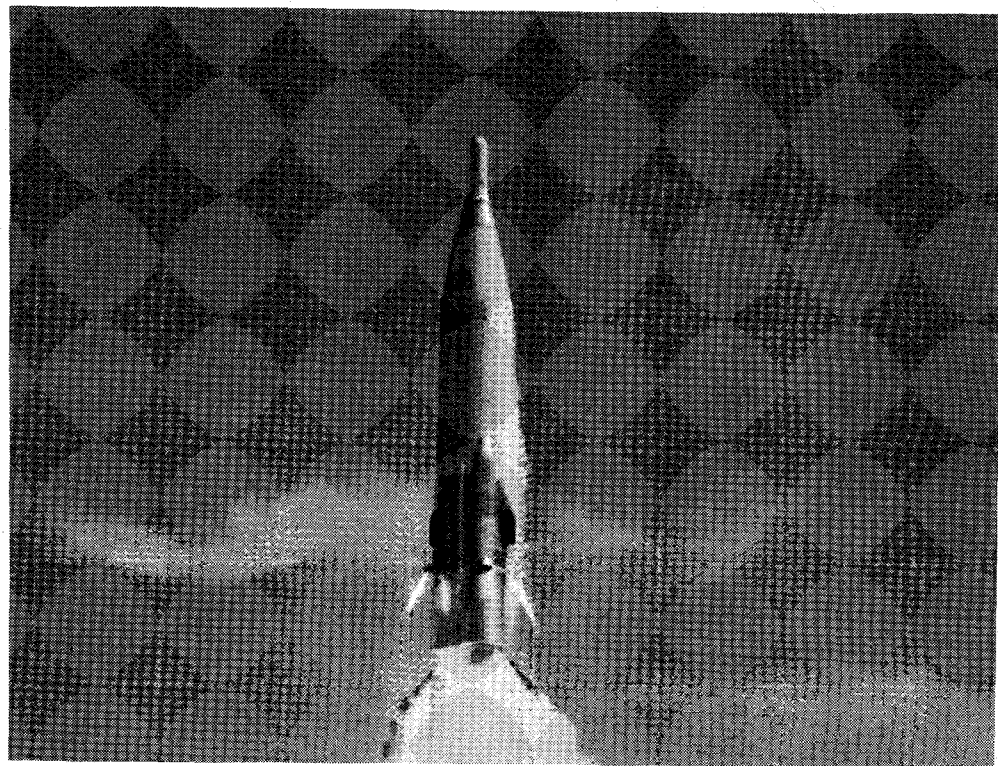
These have not had any tranquilizing effects on the government planners. So, on June 14, the Missile Site Labor Commission and representatives of all federal procurement and space planning agencies will hold an all-day closed conference in an effort to find some solution.

The need for the Missile Site Labor Commission was highlighted just recently by a threat to the two-man Gemini flight. It was averted only by the swift and courageous action of a national president, Al Hayes, head of the International Association of Machinists.

It appeared that the Aerojet General Corp. might have been struck on

the very day of the scheduled Gemini blast-off. Since Aerojet makes the engines for the Titan rocket which hurls the capsule, 53 of its workers, all IAM members, help nurse the mechanism.

A strike could have pulled them off the job. But Al Hayes said sternly: "Whatever happens, work will continue



Strikes at missile sites endanger U.S. space program.

The Hex I Can't Shake Off

By MORRIE RYSKIND

The mail piled up while I did some reconnoitering back East for a few weeks and, ploughing through it, I realize sadly that my absence didn't make my critics' hearts grow fonder. Those ancient adages apparently have exceptions, and they are powerless against the hex that was laid on me.

I'm not halfway through the letters and already have come on some 40 which accuse me, as one moderate puts it, of "lying like a Klansman" and challenges me to offer substantiation for a reference I made in my comments on the Selma march. Their attitude is that I dreamed the whole episode up in my nasty little mind.

About half of these indictments come from Los Angeles and its suburbs and are addressed to me at the Los Angeles Times. Interestingly, it was that very paper which was my source. The date was March 11 and the byline was that of Don Irwin, a Times staff reporter who, as far as I know, is not a Klansman. The headline reads "Negro Youths Camp Outside Wallace Office," and this is the final paragraph:

"Later Wednesday night the 125 remaining Negro protestors arose in unison and relieved themselves on the street. Two of the demonstrators were arrested by startled police. One girl fainted. Some spectators watched as the demonstrators at a given signal relieved their bladders."

Incidentally, I checked the story with the editor and two out-of-town letters tell me the same incident was reported by UPI. At any rate, I didn't make it up.

There are other letters, too, attesting to the validity of the hex, as if I needed to be reminded. Readers of these

dispatches know that if I denounce a mendacious bit of propaganda in "The Defenders," that series promptly is awarded an Emmy; I attack the record of J. Robert Oppenheimer and he thereupon gets the Fermi Award; I blast at Linus Pauling and Dr. Martin Luther King, and they are tapped for the Nobel Peace Prize, of all things. In fact, the hex is so effective that some people may think I'm a secret member of all the various award committees. Hex-officio, so to speak.

Still, the Nobel thing baffles me. The other prizes are home-grown affairs and this column, after all, does appear in some otherwise respectable papers on this side of the Atlantic. But it is not carried in Sweden. It may be that the Supreme Court, which follows the writings of Gunnar Myrdal, the Swedish political economist, so closely, has a cultural exchange with the Scandinavian countries and sends them these essays.

Be that as it may, not long ago I took a whack at a play I thought didn't belong on the stage, *The Toilet*, a view of life as seen from the men's room. It uses almost nothing but four-letter words to portray a vivid slice of real life as a group of colored lads beat up a white man who tries to seduce them.

Now I find letters from liberals who attribute my comments to my ingrown race hatred, which is only natural. But the biggest blow of all came when I opened the latest bulletin from the Dramatics Guild and learned that the author of *The Toilet* has just been given a grant by the Guggenheim Foundation to continue his meritorious efforts to bring us culture in the raw.

at Cape Kennedy. There will be no postponement of the Gemini shot because of these negotiations."

His members listened to him. But this is not the record of other unions, whose local members defy their national leaders. And there is little reason to believe they will change

There is, therefore, considerable reason for the strengthening, not the weakening, of the little known but vital Missile Sites Labor Commission.

(Distributed 1965
by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

I give up. An award from a plumbers' association, dedicated to removing the last vestiges of outdoor plumbing, I could understand. But the Guggenheim Foundation? Really!

But, heaven be praised, I do find a few notes backing my dissenting opinion on the play. One comes from Gwen Bristow, the novelist, who has managed to write some best-sellers in which the bathroom door remained closed. Miss Bristow quotes some lines by Berton Braley, the famed versifier, that are apropos:

"Write of agreeable, clean-minded people, / Sociable, sane and serene-minded people, / leaving out mean and obscene-minded people, / And the critics will tear you apart.

"But wallow in muck about horrible people, / Dopily dreadful, deplorable people, / Whom readers will loathe from the start—

"Terrible people, / Unbearable people, / Wholly unthinkable, stinkable, people—/ in capital letters, that's ART."

A 21-gun salute to Mr. Braley, and I offer something even better to Miss Bristow: I promise not to mention her next book favorably, no matter how much I like it. I wouldn't want my hex to harm her chances with any committee.

(Copyright 1965, Los Angeles Times)

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Let 'em Eat Potatoes

The 'Great Society' Imposes 'Tax' on Bread

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

"Let them eat cake," Marie Antoinette was supposed to have said when the mobs clamored for bread. The quotation is apocryphal, but it has been used as a symbol of heartlessness for centuries.

Now comes the "Great Society's" Orville Freeman, secretary of agriculture, with a program that will hit many of America's low-income families with a substantial rise in the price of bread. Since government surveys show that low-income groups consume more wheat products than their higher income cousins, the "Great Society" is implementing its anti-poverty program by socking the little man. The slogan will be, "Let 'em eat potatoes."

All of this is preamble to Secretary Freeman's bright new plan. Like most Handout State plans, it will hit the taxpayer and the consumer in the pocketbook, while promising much.

With some fanfare, the "economizing" Johnson Administration announced that it was cutting the wheat subsidy program from \$319 million to \$151 million. At first flush, this seemed like the first step toward elimination of the emergency price support program which has become a permanent and expensive part of the federal budget.

Those who would hope to see the country moving toward a free agriculture looked hopefully for further moves in



Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman's plan will raise the price of bread at least one cent a loaf.

that direction. They reasoned that until the federal bureaucracy takes its mitts off the farmer, the country will have recurrent agriculture crises.

Mr. Freeman and his associates in the "Great Society" were not so naive. Having given with one hand, the Agriculture Department proposes to take away with the other. How will this be done? Simple. The government raises the price of wheat.

The Administration will offset the cut in subsidies by increasing wheat prices from \$2 a bushel to \$2.50 a bushel—a whopping 25 per cent. To the consumer this will mean an increase in the price of bread. President Johnson admits that this will be in excess of a penny a loaf. Industry experts are certain that this is an underestimate. They say that the price increase will be over two cents a loaf, which means something to the low-income consumer.

There are other ramifications to the "Great Society's" big wheat follies. For the excuse given is that it will protect the family farm. As I have noted recently, the family farm is going anyway. Will the Free-

man flim-flam really help the small farmer?

Mr. Freeman has stated with an oratorical flourish that "we ought never forget that it is the free enterprise, commercial family farm system that brought about the era of food abundance and reasonable food prices." Then, in a wonderful *non sequitur*, he added: "If the family farm is permitted to die, and is replaced by a handful of factory farms, the consumer will find his costs skyrocketing."

This is a unique argument, holding that mass production brings up costs—but no mind. This specious argument aside, let's see what the increase in the price of wheat will do to the family

farmer. At present, less than 15 per cent of the wheat farms in the United States have 74.5 per cent of the total wheat acreage. This means that the so-called factory farm dominates U.S. wheat production. Furthermore, these factory farms will get three-quarters of the 50 cents a bushel increase in the price of wheat.

Experts in food consumption patterns point out that the increase in the price of bread will, in the end, deflate the wheat market. They contend that low-income groups will turn to potatoes and other starches in order to keep the family budget down.

Not being an agricultural expert, I can't speak categorically about the

rest of the Administration's farm program. But I am puzzled by the fact that while the "Great Society" is planning to pass on to the low-income consumer what amounts to a tax on wheat, price support subsidies in other commodities continue to go up. For example, in corn price supports will increase from \$990 million to \$1.079 billion, and in cotton from \$314 million to \$738 million.

The economic thinking of the past three decades has always stumped me, but this may be a lack on my part. However, this latest wheat caper defies logical explanation. Politically, it sounds good to say that the subsidies of wheat are being reduced, but when the price of bread goes up, the average American will discover that you can't eat politics.

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ALASKA	BARBER	BARBER	BARBER	BARBER	BARBER	BARBER	BARBER	BARBER	BARBER
ARIZONA	BARTON	BARTON	BARTON	BARTON	BARTON	BARTON	BARTON	BARTON	BARTON
ARKANSAS	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL
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RHODE ISLAND	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL
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WASHINGTON	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL
WEST VIRGINIA	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL
WISCONSIN	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL	BELL
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Needed: More Balanced Press Coverage of Viet Nam

By SEN. THOMAS DODD (D.-Conn.)

On the basis of a careful reading of the American press over many months, and on the basis of what I was able to see and learn at first hand in Viet Nam, I must say in all frankness that there has been something seriously wrong with American press coverage of the Vietnamese war.

In every situation there are bound to be differences of opinion and differences of evaluation. But it is a fact to reflect upon that every single person to whom I spoke in Viet Nam—in the embassy, in AID and in the military—felt that the press had failed to convey a balanced or truly representative picture of the situation in that country. . . .

Specifically, I came away from Viet Nam with the impression that the war is going much better for our side than can be gleaned from a reading of the press, that government morale is higher and Viet Cong morale lower, that the outlook for the future is more promising. . . .

I believe that the overwhelming majority of the American correspondents in Viet Nam are competent and conscientious reporters who are trying to do their best under difficult circumstances. I met many of them while I was in Viet Nam, and I was greatly impressed by them.

But the hard fact remains that, taken in its totality, American press coverage of Viet Nam has created a public image of the situation in that country that is in certain respects inaccurate, in other respects imbalanced, in still other respects grossly inadequate or even blank.

To the extent that it has failed to convey to the American people an accurate appreciation of what is going on in Viet Nam, the American press has gravely complicated the task of the Administration. . . .

Let me give you some specific examples to illustrate my argument.

1. The Stories That Should Never Have Been Told

In category number one, there are the stories that should never have been told for reasons of security. Fortunately,

This article is excerpted from a speech by Sen. Dodd to the Cleveland Press Club, May 6.



South Vietnamese troops head back to a U.S. Army helicopter after a foray against Viet Cong units in the Mekong Delta. Sen. Dodd says Viet Cong morale has dipped sharply in this area.

the American press has not often been guilty of this type of infraction in Viet Nam. But it has happened.

For example, two weeks ago a story from Da Nang Air Base mentioned the operation from the base of the "Blue Streak" reconnaissance drone. This was a top-secret matter. The correspondent in question was legally within his rights because there is no military censorship. In such situations the American Mission cannot go beyond remonstrating with the offending journalists.

If the press cannot display more self-discipline than this in covering military operations, then it seems clear to me that the only alternative is military censorship.

2. The Stories That Should Have Been Told Differently

In category number two, there are the stories which, while intrinsically accurate, conveyed a false public impression because of misplaced emphasis, or because of the sequence of presentation, or because of headline treatment.

As all of you will recall, there was an international uproar when it was revealed in the month of February that we had used "gas" in an engagement with the Viet Cong.

If the headline and the lead sentence in each story had made it clear that we had used "tear gas" and not poison gas, there would, in my opinion, have been no uproar—because the use of tear gases as a minimum force instrument for the control of mobs and rioters is internationally accepted. Indeed, the use of such gases in the control of rioters is so routine a matter that the fact would hardly warrant inclusion in any riot story headline. . . .

3. The Stories Where Truth Was Obscured by Sensationalism

In category number three, there have been stories in which the truth has been completely obscured by sensationalism.

Perhaps the outstanding example in this category were the harrowing accounts of the persecution of the Buddhist religion which were featured by the American press on an almost daily basis for some six months before the overthrow of President Diem.

I want to make it clear here that, in this instance as well as in other instances where I refer to the American press, I do not mean the entire press. There were a number of distinguished correspondents who swam against the stream, and who reported that, whatever the weaknesses of the Diem regime, the issue of religious persecution was completely fraudulent. Their voices, however, were drowned out by the much larger chorus of correspondents writing in frequently lurid terms about the supposedly intolerable persecution of the Buddhist religion by the Diem government.

In the month of November, 1963, at the invitation of the Diem government, the U.N. General Assembly decided to send a fact-finding mission to South Viet Nam to look into the situation. President Diem was assassinated as the mission was completing its investigation. Because of this, the mission came up with no formal findings. But the published summary of the testimony taken by it in Viet Nam pointed strongly to the conclusion that the persecution of the Buddhists was either non-existent or vastly exaggerated and that the agitation was essentially political. . . .

The self-immolation of the Buddhist monks made exciting newspaper copy and grade A headlines. But I cannot help wondering whether the situation in Viet Nam would not be different today if the American press corps as a whole had investigated the alleged persecution of the Buddhist religion as assiduously as did the U.N. commission, and if it had reported in the same temperate terms.

4. Stories that Lack Balance

I believe that untold damage has been done to the democratic cause in Viet Nam by stories that lack balance or which serve to create an unbalanced impression of the over-all situation. . . .

Let me give you one example of what I mean.

Over the past six months I recall seeing at least half-a-dozen different photographs of Viet Cong prisoners being subjected to the water torture, or being kicked, or being otherwise maltreated by their Vietnamese captors in an effort to extract information from them. There was even a five-or six-page full-color spread in one of our major magazines on this theme.

These photographs and stories have resulted in widespread indignation. There have even been voices demanding that we discontinue our support of the Vietnamese government if it insists on treating prisoners in this inhuman manner.

While the press has been devoting this kind of personalized attention, replete with photographs, to the maltreatment of Viet Cong prisoners, for some strange reason it has dealt with the massive, sys-



Sen. Dodd charges that the press has gravely complicated the American task in Viet Nam.

tematized terror of the Viet Cong against the Vietnamese people in a manner so perfunctory, so impersonal, so statistical, as to be virtually meaningless.

Every once in a while one sees a reference to the fact that Viet Cong terrorists have been assassinating and abducting many thousands of victims every year—village chiefs, local administrators, teachers, wives and children of government militiamen, teen-age boys and girls. But only on the rarest occasions do American correspondents take the trouble to visit villages where Viet Cong atrocities have occurred and to gather material and photographs for an on-the-spot story.

The maltreatment of prisoners on the government side no doubt does take place occasionally. For that matter, I doubt very much that there ever has been a war situation in which prisoners on both sides have not been subjected to some kind of physical duress in an effort to extract intelligence from them. But such incidents are certainly not characteristic of the general treatment accorded Viet Cong prisoners or defectors.

It is impossible for the American people to understand what is involved in Viet Nam and why the Vietnamese people are fighting, without a comprehension of the scope and nature of the Viet Cong terror.

They cannot get this from statistics, because statistics are meaningless. And, in my opinion, the American press has failed to report on the Viet Cong terror in the countryside in a manner that brings it to life and makes it meaningful and comprehensible to the American people. . . .

5. Some Stories That Have Not Been Told

It seems to me, too, that the press has failed to tell many stories that could and should be told, that would cast a more benevolent light on the Vietnamese war effort and on our own role in Viet Nam. . . .

(a) The Situation in the Mekong Delta

There are regions of Viet Nam where the situation is still precarious and the Viet Cong is still strong. But there are other regions where the government forces have in recent months tremendously strengthened their position and where they now have the Viet Cong on the run.

(Continued on following page)

Perhaps the most dramatic improvement has taken place in the Fourth Corps area, with headquarters in the city of Can Tho, in the heart of the Mekong Delta. I know that the press has reported on one or two government victories there. But nowhere have I seen an overall evaluation of the remarkable progress achieved in the Fourth Corps area in the course of the past six months. . . .

The serious drop in Viet Cong morale in the Fourth Corps area is attested to by the steadily increasing number of defectors to our side. In the middle of last year there were only about 10 a month coming over. In December, 100 came over. In March, 160 came over.

(b) The Vietnamese Air Force

Another story which, in my opinion, has not received the attention it merits is that of the buildup of the Vietnamese Air Force.

The average American newspaper reader, is, I am certain, under the impression that virtually all of the sorties flown against the Communists, both in North Viet Nam and South Viet Nam, have been flown by the U.S. Air Force and Navy. If he is at all aware of the existence of the Vietnamese Air Force, he is almost certainly under the impression that 90 per cent or more of the work in the air has been done by American boys.

The truth is, however, that the Vietnamese Air Force, although it got off to a slow start, has now become a formidable power in its own right.

In 1961, the Vietnamese Air Force was virtually non-existent. By March, 1963, it mustered 227 pilots all told. Today its pilot strength is approaching the 1,000 mark; and, by the end of next year, it is my understanding that it will be close to 2,000. . . .

The Reasons

I believe that a large part of the reason for the inadequacy of American press coverage of Viet Nam is the traditional tendency of the American press to compete by focusing too narrowly on the sensational.

In Viet Nam, this has meant focusing, on the one hand, on genuinely dramatic "big" stories like the bombing of American billets or the American Embassy or on the massive American air strikes against the north; and, on the other hand, it has meant focusing on things like the mistreatment of prisoners and coups and rumors of coups. . . .

There is also the fact that the majority of the American correspondents in Saigon must function as one-man bureaus. Since Saigon is the seat of the American Embassy and American military headquarters, since it is the chief source of news and a favorite target for Viet Cong terrorists, and since coups and rumors are still considered top news, there is a tendency for these one-man bureaus to spend most of their time in Saigon, perhaps supplementing this with an occasional visit to Da Nang and an even more occasional visit to the Vietnamese countryside. . . .

Partly because of the pressures to focus on the big and the sensational, partly because of the "Saigon complex," partly because some of them lack the experience or maturity to understand this enormously complex political situation, partly because the political and military situations in Viet Nam, when combined, constitute a subject almost too big for the ablest reporter, the

American correspondents in Saigon, with notable exceptions, have paid inadequate attention to the many little wars which constitute the real war—to the daily acts of Viet Cong terrorism against the people of South Viet Nam, to the hundreds of small but grimly fought battles which take place every week between village and district militiamen and the Viet Cong forces, to the hundreds of air sorties flown every month by the Vietnamese and American Air Forces in support of minor hamlets and outposts under attack, to the drab but heroic work carried out in the countryside of Viet Nam by American AID advisors seeking to help the Vietnamese people to improve their lives. . . .

What Can Be Done

I hope that no one here will construe my remarks as meaning that I favor censorship of the press, or even a voluntary censorship which ignores the bad and concentrates on what is good in reporting on our own side.

My plea is for a broader view, for treatment in depth, for more balanced presentations, for less insistence on the sensational on the part of cable editors, for more thoughtfulness in the formulation of lead paragraphs and headlines. . . .

Dominican Republic and Viet Nam

Disturbing Signs LBJ Is Weakening

By BARRY GOLDWATER

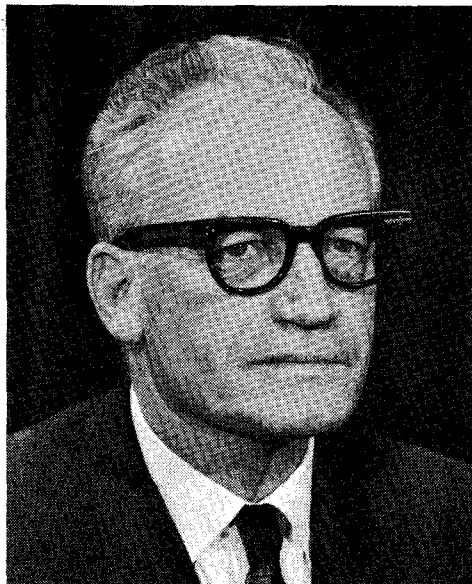
Lyndon Johnson has adopted many important elements of Republican foreign policy—elements particularly from the 1964 campaign. This political truism is flattering, but it must be carefully examined.

The Administration's dramatic show of strength in Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic is taken right out of the Republican platform. It runs directly contrary to accumulated years of Democratic foreign policy failures.

But that is not all there is to it. We can now see disturbing signs that President Johnson, having taken one good and firm Republican step, is now on the brink of losing his balance and falling back to the more usual Democrat tactics of compromise, confusion and coalition. In this connection it should be remembered that the Administration's top foreign policy spokesmen in Congress are leading the fight against a strong foreign policy.

Supporters of the President in a strong foreign policy should be aware that these policies can change overnight simply by the President's failure to follow through.

For instance, to speak now of a coalition government in the Dominican



Goldwater warns that forcing a coalition government on the Dominican Republic will make the Bay of Pigs look like a victory.



USAF technicians watch a flight of Vietnamese air force Skyraiders head for battle areas. South Viet Nam now has nearly 1,000 military pilots compared with only 227 in 1963.

I am convinced that such a balanced presentation of the news would enable the American people, and Congress as well, to make more balanced judgments about the situation in Viet Nam.

I am convinced that it would help

us to better explain our position to the free world, and that the clarification of the issues would dispel much of the confusion that is today undermining public support for our commitment in Viet Nam and Southeast Asia.

Republic is to make the Bay of Pigs look like a victory. At least the Bay of Pigs was a sharply outlined failure of a single military operation. To throw away everything done so far in the Dominican Republic would be the failure of an entire policy, the shattering of an entire national posture of strength and the unworthy reward of our military losses there.

Here is an area where the error in saying that Mr. Johnson is following a Republican policy becomes clear. Republican policy would reject a coalition in which Communists would have an inevitably fatal voice. And it would take every necessary next step to assure the independence of the Dominican Republic from Communist subversion, whether this meant winning a popularity contest or not.

Above all, Republican policy would not consider the Dominican Republic as an isolated crisis either in Latin America or the world at large. It would attend immediately to the knitting up of our alliances to cope with the world-wide crisis of which the Dominican problem is merely a piece.

In Viet Nam, although Mr. Johnson did follow the vitally important Republican advice to bomb in the north, he specifically bungled an important follow-through item—making the enemy understand that it could expect no respite and would have no sanctuary until aggression ceased—by temporarily halting the bombing at a critical point and by letting the word spread that we would not bomb Hanoi.

The door is still left open to a coalition government in Viet Nam despite history's emphatic lesson that a coalition with Communists leads inexorably to a conquest by Communists.

President Johnson's foreign policy in some areas has been firm and strong, but so far that just applies to the parts, not the policy. Before Republicans permit the public to get the impression that everything President Johnson does is copied from the Republican platform, they should look closely at the fine print and the possibly far from satisfactory

patterns that are now shaping on the foreign policy horizon.

We can still hope that the President will persist in strength. We can't take it for granted.

(Copyright 1965, Los Angeles Times)

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NEW BOONDOGGLE — Evidence mounts that HARYOU-ACT, the government financed anti-poverty project in New York's Harlem, has degenerated into a political boondoggle. During the nine-month period ending March 31, HARYOU-ACT spent \$2.1 million—more than half of it on salaries and consultant fees. The New York *Herald-Tribune* revealed earlier this month that many of those receiving HARYOU-ACT funds are close political associates of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee. HARYOU-ACT's director, Livingston Wingate, draws down \$25,000 a year. He is a former \$17,500 aide to Rep. Powell. Another Powell associate, John H. Young, has been a \$50-a-day consultant to HARYOU-ACT. A Powell lawyer, George Donald Covinton, will shortly go on the HARYOU-ACT payroll as a \$10,000 adviser. Another former Powell aide, Waldo Parrish, is listed on the HARYOU-ACT records as an \$8,000 administrative assistant. ACT pays \$50,000 in rent for its headquarters at 179 West 137th Street, New York. The building is owned by the Abyssinian Baptist Church, whose pastor is Rep. Powell. *Herald-Tribune* reporters disclosed that HARYOU-ACT spent "thousands of dollars" to renovate a coffee shop at 133rd Street and 8th Avenue in New York. The coffee shop was subsequently closed, the *Tribune* reported, when it became a "drug and sex hangout."

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A LEADING AUTHORITY on international communism, Stanford University's Stefan Possony, has told the Senate Internal Security subcommittee that "the radicalization of American youth is beyond the wildest expectations of the Communists." In recent testimony, Dr. Possony predicted the Communists will seek to gain control of the campus movement and channel youthful energies to their subversive purposes.

Cyrus Eaton Plans Budapest Hotel

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Cleveland tycoon Cyrus S. Eaton, the very rich crony of the USSR, will build a Budapest hotel, and if all goes well, as I trust it may, he will lose his shirt.

When Nikita Khrushchev broke up the 1960 summit conference in Paris, this is the man I saw rush up to Khrushchev at Orly Field to wring his hand in congratulations after the Red leader had insulted our President, our nation and all Americans in utter blasphemy a few hours before.

Eaton, holder of the Kremlin's Lenin Peace Prize (it figures), has insisted that the threat of nuclear war is primarily America's fault, has disparaged the forces indispensable to our security and has heaped contempt on our global battle to check the totalitarian forces he champions.

That's Eaton, and President Johnson's appeal for more trade with the



Industrialist Eaton is a holder of the Lenin Peace Prize.

Iron Curtain countries was, of course, never needed by him. But, inevitably and alas, Mr. Johnson has sent visions of sugarplums dancing in many another businessman's head.

They want the feast without the stomach-ache. But they're not going to get it. They're not, that is, if history—past and present—means anything.

Long ago Averell Harriman, fresh from the polo fields of Yale Univer-

sity, single-footed into Wall Street with his father's bundle and this same idea. His Russian investments dented him for millions. And to the day old Henry Ford Sr. died he, too, was still wondering what happened to the Ford money in Russia.

You can sell standard commodities like wheat, cotton, etc., to the countries across the international exchanges. But individual manufacturing companies and whole nations get sucked in again and again and get hit by the payment backlash in the sugarplum dream of general commerce.

What President Johnson might have said is that trade with Communist countries boils down to how much credit you want to give them.

After the Red governments paint glowing pictures of the giant market for manufactured products they finally demand five, eight and 10 years (sometimes longer) to pay. Few good American firms are that hungry for business. Then, one way or another, the seller generally ends up whistling for his money.

Sellers achieving better terms of payment for items sorely needed, and even part-payment in advance, find little protection. Don't our businessmen know that when you deal with unreliable people you sooner or later get the short end of the stick?

Engineering, survey or other legitimate extra charges often stay unapproved. Other sellers find that once you deliver the goods they're rejected—"below standard"—unless you knock down the contract price. Or in long-term projects, like railroad electrification, special mine machinery installations, street illumination, etc., the Communists build and build their complaint file until the unpaid seller is hooked in midstream. What's his bargaining position then?

Others are hooked by the vanishing trick. The buyers remind you of Pickwick's fat boy—now you see them, now you don't. Communists' correspondence is entirely bureaucratic and the signatures are invariably illegible. Driven to frantic trips to the Red capital, the seller is told that the bureaucrat he dealt with "is gone now" or perhaps that some unnamed commissar has become involved in the deal and is "being investigated." Payment? Of course, it must be held up.

I have known Swiss sellers who could never find again the signer of their contract or a single person who ever signed a letter to them—all of which adds up to another reason why the hardheaded Swiss do practically no business with the Iron Curtain countries.

The payment backlash is hurting severely right now in West Germany. West Germany exported more than a billion dollars' worth of goods and capital to Communist Europe last year. Although the German feasters are loath to admit it, a large slice of this is turning out to be as uncollectable as a mortgage on a moonbeam. France and Italy face similar write-offs.

If captains of American industry merely reply to Mr. Johnson "We'll leave it all to the Eatons," they will not lose a nickel in profits in the long run and sleep a lot better every night besides.

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Chicago police push back anti-HCUA demonstrators at the recent hearings held in that city.

Despite Demonstrations

HCUA Testimony Very Revealing

From the Arizona Republic

The unruly pickets who demonstrated against hearings in Chicago of the House Committee on Un-American Activities accomplished part of their objective: To divert attention from testimony of witnesses called before the committee.

By their screaming, chanting and noisy disruptions, the leftists managed to detract from the testimony of two Chicago Negroes who served the FBI while enrolled in the Communist party. Had they listened, they would have heard retired steel mill worker Lucious Armstrong describe the activities of Communists among Negroes. They would have heard him say that the Communist Party, U.S.A., is trying to "help fulfill the basic aim of world domination."

Mrs. Lola Belle Holmes, who was an FBI spy within the Communist party for six years, told the committee that the party's two major concerns were to control Negro organizations and the trade union movement. The party in Illinois attempted, largely unsuccessfully, to infiltrate the NAACP, CORE and other Negro organizations.

It is interesting that one of the leaders of the anti-HCUA demonstrations was James Forman, national executive secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). For SNCC has been the one civil rights organization most often charged with harboring within its ranks leftist revolutionaries and extremists.

As the Saturday Evening Post recently reported, one government investigator says that SNCC has been "thoroughly infiltrated by Communists." And a Pittsburgh rabbi, who joined the civil rights crusade in the South, returned completely disenchanted with the SNCC-nik revolutionaries who, he said, wanted blood—his blood and the blood of other Northern civil rights workers.

Forman and his leftist friends would have it appear that HCUA, which presently is investigating the activities of the Ku Klux Klan, is a racist committee. This may prove to be an effective strategy for shifting attention away from SNCC's own radical activities, but it hardly squares with the truth.

Again and again HCUA has investigated subversion in America with-

out regard to an accused's race or religion. And its studies pointing out the extent of Communist involvement in the many areas of American life have been conducted with scrupulous impartiality.

Chicago police did a good job of clearing away the leftist demonstrators. But the only real way to insure that they won't interfere with future congressional investigations is for the courts to punish them to the full extent of the law.

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Mob of Radicals

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Some opponents of HCUA have never been content with their dismal failure to block the committee in the courts or in the market of American opinion. So they have assumed a unilateral right to go beyond the means of redress set up for all Americans. They have decided they are somehow exempt from legal and democratic decisions.

At practically every HCUA hearing a hard core of left extremists has gotten away with insulting this congressional committee, has made a mockery of law and order.

It happened once again in Chicago. Why can that social sediment get away with antics that would merit for a normal citizen a knot on the head from the club of a justifiably outraged police officer?

Why is it that a mob of disheveled American radicals can hurl themselves under the wheels of a police van, shout obscenities and "police brutality" at men exercising patience and using kid gloves to extract them—and still be coddled by the American left?

Many of our contemporaries, who would not hesitate to drop the 82nd Airborne on Alabama if Uncle Remus were denied his 1964 civil rights, seem indifferent to the wholesale violation of law, order and public decency in Chicago.

The interference and insult hurled at HCUA are infamous.

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Partial Clamp on 'Mail Covers' Ordered

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

Postmaster General Gronouski struck a blow for progress recently when he placed new limitations upon the use of mail covers, but he stopped short of recommending the one approach that should be pursued if the people's valid right to privacy is to be made secure.

The investigative device of the "mail check" or "mail cover" dates back to 1893. In the beginning, it was a system used only by the Post Office itself, as a useful source of evidence in cases of obscenity and fraud. Local postmasters were asked to have carriers make a memorandum of the return addresses, postmarks and other identifying material on mail addressed to cer-

tain suspects. This information, turned over to postal inspectors, provided leads that in turn led to evidence which could be used in court.

tem in rejecting the appeal of one Sam Schwartz from a mail fraud conviction. Neither of these opinions, however, considered constitutional points. In the Costello case, one contention was that a mail cover violates the law against retarding delivery of mail; the court said Costello's mail wasn't retarded long enough to matter. Another contention was that the practice violates a law against taking any letters "out of any post office with design to pry into the business or secrets of another."

The court observed that Costello's mail hadn't been taken out of any post office; it had been examined right there. Neither court searched its conscience to determine whether a mail check violates "the right

of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures."

That is the point that ultimately must be weighed. Mr. Gronouski's tighter regulations will prevent local postmasters from authorizing mail covers under any circumstances. In practice, only the 15 chief postal inspectors will be able to approve use of the system. "We're going to make darned sure they're not used frivolously or carelessly," Mr. Gronouski said.

Well and good. The difficulty is that mail checks, properly supervised, are excellent weapons not only in the capture of fugitives but in other criminal investigations as well. We ought to get

it out of our heads that crime in America is some sort of game between the cops and the robbers, in which the criminal is entitled to a couple of sporting free throws from the foul line. The police need all the lawful tools they reasonably can use.

The answer to this situation is to place the authorizing power in constitutional hands, which is to say, in the courts. Just as it takes a warrant for law-enforcement officers to tap a wire, so it should require a warrant to put a cover on a citizen's mail. With that prudent safeguard, the weapon against crime and criminals should be retained for appropriate use.

(Copyright 1965, Newsday)

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HANDCUFFED POLICE — Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D.-W.Va.) has charged that a series of "soft-hearted" court rulings have given the criminal a powerful weapon to use against society. "The courts have absolutely handcuffed the Police Department," he says. "There's just too much of this."



Postmaster General John Gronouski

tain suspects. This information, turned over to postal inspectors, provided leads that in turn led to evidence which could be used in court.

In time, other agencies of the federal government—and local police departments as well—discovered the usefulness of this surreptitious procedure. The public at large knew nothing of such "mail covers" until the system was disclosed at the time of the famous McCarthy hearings. Then it developed, with red faces all around, that a Senate committee had secretly arranged to have a check made on Sen. McCarthy's mail, in an effort to find out who was leaking information to him.

In the hail of denunciations that followed this disclosure, the Post Office Department abruptly revised its regulations to limit mail surveillance to investigations (other than postal cases) that would "aid in the apprehension of fugitives from justice."

The reform proved only temporary. In hearings before a Senate committee in April, Mr. Gronouski acknowledged that the Post Office Department had cooperated agreeably with requests for mail covers from the Food and Drug Administration, Internal Revenue Service, Department of Justice, and other agencies. Under hard pressing by Sen. Ralph Yarborough, of Texas, the postmaster general admitted that 12,200 persons had been subjected to mail covers last year, 9,500 as a result of postal investigation and 2,700 on request of other agencies.

Mr. Gronouski noted defensively that two federal circuits have upheld the practice. In May of 1958, the second circuit found nothing wrong with a cover placed on the mail of Frank Costello by the Internal Revenue Service, in an effort to get evidence of net worth in a tax-evasion case. In October of 1960, the third circuit approved the sys-

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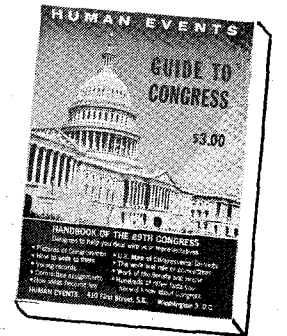
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A Case of Reverse Discrimination in Connecticut

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

A most unusual development about job discrimination has recently developed in the North, involving the New Haven (Conn.) chapter of the NAACP and a boycott they attempted there against a local dairy, the Knudsen Brothers Dairy of New Haven, which suggests that if the longest, hottest summer yet is based on the same caliber of performance as the boycott in New Haven, the nation is in for a lot of trouble, and the civil rights leaders are in for a lot of discredit.

Several weeks ago, the NAACP in the New Haven area began the wholesale distribution of fliers handed to customers outside of grocery stores, which said in huge black letters:

"KNUDSEN'S.

"Knudsen's on our list.

"Knudsen Brothers' Dairy does not hire any Negroes.

"Don't buy Knudsen's milk.

"The New Haven branch of the NAACP has tried to get Knudsen's to hire Negroes. We met with them. We wrote to them. We urged them. They have refused to change their situation. What can you do?

"1. You can write to Knudsen Brothers' Dairy at 1304 Hartford Turnpike, New Haven, Conn., asking them to change their hiring policy.

"2. You can stop buying Knudsen Brothers' milk and ice cream, until they show that they will not discriminate."

In the meantime, according to newspaper accounts, the NAACP had written letters to New Haven city officials and members of the Board of Education, protesting the award of a contract for 950,000 half-pints of milk for the school system, although Knudsen was the low bidder by a considerable amount, and other pressure tactics were started that cut into the dairy's business to at least an appreciable degree.

Then, in the New Haven Register of May 20 there appeared a full page advertisement, signed by the Knudsen Brothers' Dairy, entitled in large black letters: "What would you do?" . . . We have a problem. How would you deal with it?"

The body of the advertisement reads as follows:

"Knudsen Brothers' Dairy has been in business for more than 30 years. In all that time, we have concentrated on doing what is right.

"We have worked very hard to produce dairy products of the highest quality obtainable anywhere.

"We have selected the best qualified to work with us. Courteous, responsible, route salesmen. Careful production workers. People who believed in the importance of serving you.

"We have chosen these people on one basis only—ability. We did not worry about the faith to which they subscribed. Or their natural origin. Or the color of their skin. Consequently, we have men of many races and religions working for us. Good, thoroughly qualified men.

"Now we have been approached by an organization which requests us to employ Negroes solely because they are Negroes. We were told we should quickly add Negroes as route salesmen, supervisors, executives. In short, we were

being asked to discriminate for Negroes and therefore against all others.

"If we do not comply, we are informed, boycotts and other pressure tactics may follow.

"We presently have two Negroes on our staff. They are not there because they are Negroes, but because they were the best qualified applicants for the jobs that were open. In the past there have been times when we employed more Negroes than we do now. There have also been periods when we had no Negroes working for us at all. Neither of these situations occurred because we hired Negroes for the color of their skin—or refused to hire them for the same reasons. (Precisely the same comments apply to men of other racial backgrounds, too.)

"Our job applications do not ask for information about a man's race,

color or religion. When we do not have qualified applicants on file, we advertise in local papers, with the note that we are an equal opportunity employer.

"There has never been a time when we have refused to hire the right man because he happened to be a Negro. There never will be a time when we will hire a man only because he is a Negro.

"We at Knudsen Brothers stand for equality; we believe our actions have proved this time and again. And we believe in the dignity of man. We do not feel a Negro would think well of himself if he knew we were hiring him only to avoid boycotts, and could not do anything about his job if he performed it poorly. Every man has a right to earn his job, through his ability and to advance because he has merited advancement.

"So we have made our decision.

'Voting Rights' Bill Explanation

The Senate took a major step toward imposing federal control over federal, state and local elections two weeks ago when it passed the 1965 voting rights bill 77 to 19. Only two Republicans, Senators Strom Thurmond (S.C.) and John Tower (Tex.), opposed passage. The House is about to consider a voting rights bill which is similar, but differs some from the Senate version, most notably in the area of the poll tax. The House bill would repeal all poll taxes outright.

Here's what the Senate bill would do:

Under its provisions, federal registrars—euphemistically called "examiners"—could, under an automatic triggering device, be sent immediately into five Deep South states, all of which just happened to vote for Sen. Barry Goldwater in the last election. They are: Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. Registrars could also be immediately sent into 34 counties in North Carolina and 42 counties in Virginia.

Their job would be to register voters who would in no way be subject to literacy or other similar qualifying tests, no matter how simple or impartially administered.



Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.), above, co-sponsored with Bobby Kennedy an amendment allowing non-English-speaking citizens to vote.

As a result of the triggering device (explained below), registrars could be sent into states and political subdivisions (counties and cities) which have no history of discrimination and where up to 90 per cent of the Negroes of voting age are registered. For example, while the federal government has never instituted a suit against the state of South Carolina for depriving the Negro of the right to vote, the attorney general is authorized to send in federal registrars into every county of the state.

In states where the triggering device applies, the rights bill would automatically strike down voting laws covering federal, state and local elections. Thus laws which require a person to "demonstrate the ability to read, write, understand or interpret any matter," "demonstrate any educational achievement or his knowledge of any particular subject" or "possess good moral character" are to be done away with.

The most important automatic triggering device is: If a state or voting district used a literacy or similar qualifying test in the November election and less than 50 per cent of the population of voting age was registered or voted, the federal government moves in.

Little Gets By Pentagon Censors

Censorship and news management at the Pentagon under Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara have reached the stage where even a Democratic representative, George W. Andrews (Ala.) has complained. So reports *The Journal of the Armed Forces* in its May issue.

During closed-door hearings before the House Military Appropriations subcommittee, an article from the *Saturday Evening Post* was placed in the transcript. The unclassified, nonsecurity material in the article criticized what it said were excessive numbers of support personnel in U.S. ground forces.

As is customary before publishing congressional committee hearings involving military matters, the subcommittee sent the transcript to the Pentagon to censor anything it deemed vital to national

"No, Knudsen Brothers' Dairy will not hire a man solely because he is a Negro. Yes, we will always be happy to hire a Negro or anyone else, when the opening is there and he is the best man who applies.

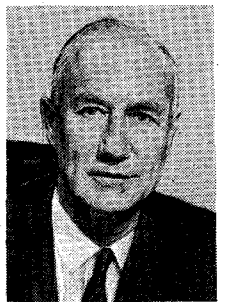
"Our deep conviction is that to follow any other course would not be the American way.

"Would you have it otherwise?"

Signed Knudsen Brothers' Dairy, New Haven, Conn., An Equal Opportunity Employer.

The president of the company, Mr. Chris Knudsen, told me by telephone that he met with the NAACP people several times and repeatedly told them of this point of view, but the boycott went on anyway.

Let's only hope that civil rights leaders elsewhere in the country use better judgment and adopt fairer tactics than they seem to have in this case. Because most of the American people believe that while anti-Negro discrimination is very wrong, it is no less wrong than discrimination in favor of Negroes against non-Negroes, particularly when it is attempted by boycott.



Sen. John Tower (Tex.) and Strom Thurmond (S.C.) were the only Republicans to vote against the bill.

How would the rights bill reach areas outside the Deep South? One provision which could have impact provides for federal registrars to go into areas where less than 25 per cent of the eligible non-white voters are currently registered.

Another allows citizens to vote even if they do not understand the English language. This amendment was sponsored by Sen. Robert Kennedy (D-N.Y.) and Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.). It specifies that a person who cannot read or write English must be given the right to vote if he demonstrates that he has successfully completed the sixth grade (or whatever level of education a state demands) in a school under the American flag, even though the school is conducted in a language other than English. The amendment was directed primarily at natives of Puerto Rico who had moved to New York City.

security. The result? Back came the censored copy deleting part of the article which already had appeared without objection on newsstands across the country!

□ □ □

NO MORE, PLEASE — President Johnson wants another tax cut. A lot of people are still having trouble paying off what they owed after the last one. —By Nathan Nielsen in the Omaha (Neb.) *Evening World-Herald*

□ □ □

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE: Striking members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters recently used clubs and tree limbs to attack non-striking employees at the Murray Ohio Manufacturing Co. in Lawrenceburg, Tenn. A sheriff, a police chief and a policeman were severely beaten by the Teamster pickets. Lawrenceburg Police Chief B.P. Scoggins suffered two broken ribs at the hands of the union thugs.

**Give Him a Horse and a Rope,
and He'll Brand Everybody!**



Courtesy Nashville Banner

Drastic Change in Jobless Law

From the *Weekly Labor Forecast and Review*

Although most of the publicity on President Johnson's recent message to Congress on labor affairs centered on his recommendation that state "right-to-work" laws be outlawed by the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act's Section 14b, an even more significant item was virtually ignored.

This was the President's proposal for drastic changes in the unemployment insurance law. Termed the "first substantial change" in this law since its enactment in 1935, the President's proposals would result in a significant increase in the employers' tax rate to support the program.

The Johnson proposal would establish a "federal unemployment adjustments benefits" section of the Social Security law, which would provide federal payments to workers whose state payments have run out, up to a total of an extra 26 weeks.

The law would require all states to pay minimum unemployment benefits up to 50 per cent of a worker's weekly wage. If a state refused to do so (and 39 state payments are currently below the 50 per cent level), the federal government would be authorized to withdraw part or all of the tax credit allowance employers in the states currently receive from the government.

Although the Johnson proposal would provide for a crackdown on workers found guilty of fraud or other offenses, it would at the same time put 5 million more workers under unemployment compensation protection, including those in non-profit and charitable institutions, as well as farm and agricultural processing workers.

All employers in covered industries would be included, including those with

one employee. Now, employers with less than four employees are exempt.

And here's where the tax bite comes in. To cover the added costs of federal payments under the proposed program, the employer tax rate would be raised from 3.1 per cent to 3.25 per cent and on a wage base raised from the present \$3,000 to \$5,000 beginning in 1967 and \$6,600 in 1971.

Under the present law, the government can "forgive" up to 2.7 per cent of the employers' unemployment compensation tax to reflect the employers' payments to support state benefits. This tax credit still would apply, but only if the state met the federal minimum requirements.

The President did not go all the way on the AFL-CIO proposals on penalties for "excessive" overtime. Whereas the unions wanted double overtime for all work over 40 hours a week, Johnson's proposal would apply it to "excessive overtime" beyond 48 hours to start. He would drop the figure to 45 hours in three annual one-hour steps.

Although he left labor's demands for an increase in the minimum wage rate to Congress, Johnson did go along with their request that more workers be covered. He asked that coverage be extended to more than five million workers in industries not now covered, including workers in retail stores, laundries, hotels, motels, restaurants, taxicabs, construction and many others.

All in all, the labor proposals, if enacted, will substantially increase the cost of doing business and inevitably . . . bring about higher prices as will most other "Great Society" proposals.

Wirtz on Right-to-Work

Hokum about 'Freedom of Contract'

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, testifying before a congressional committee the other day, put the case for repeal of the "right-to-work" clause of the Taft-Hartley Act on the philosophically correct ground that employers and workers should feel free to decide the sort of contract they want between them, even if it involves a union shop.

This is a point of view that in the past has even had the support of some conservatives. I believe that Prof. Milton Friedman, the University of Chicago economics professor who believes in individual freedom more than most of his academic colleagues, would support Secretary Wirtz in his statement of the case for repeal of the "right-to-work" clause known as 14b.

But in resting his argument on the abstract proposition that union shop and closed shop agreements should be



Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz did not mention "yellow dog" contracts.

protected under "freedom of contract" if and when employers and labor leaders mutually decide they want them, Secretary Wirtz was unwittingly raising some old ghosts.

The union leaders of America don't really want freedom of contract. They fought bitterly against the whole idea throughout the '20s of this century, and the upshot of their battle was a whole tissue of labor laws that specifically outlaw many things that used to be supported by the "freedom of contract" idea.

For example, many employers in the bad old days insisted on the freedom to sign so-called yellow dog contracts with their workers. Under the terms of a yellow dog contract, freely accepted as a condition of employment, a worker would promise that he would never join a union while his contract was in force. Labor didn't like this sort of free contracting at all. It went all out for the Norris-LaGuardia legislation that outlawed the yellow dog contract. Would Secretary Wirtz be prepared today to extend his "right-to-decide" argument to cover a repeal of the anti-yellow dog law?

The Wagner Act itself forced many restrictions on the "right to decide" upon both employers and labor. It gave 51 per cent of the workers in any shop the right to become the bargaining agent for all the workers whether they wanted it or not. Secretary Wirtz would hardly stand up for the free contractual rights of a minority of 49 per cent to bargain for themselves.

Nor would he stand up for a lot of other things that used to come under

freedom of contract. Just recently he has done great positive harm to the farmers of California by abrogating their old rights to enter free contracts with the so-called braceros from Mexico. By clamping down on the California farmers' "right to decide" in the matter of hiring workers from across the border, Secretary Wirtz has deprived citizens of a friendly neighbor state of their traditional means of livelihood.

He has raised the price of lettuce to consumers all across the United States. He has caused a cut-back in the planting of tomato crops, he has hurt the members of the Teamsters Union who haul California's agricultural produce from field to canning factory, and he hasn't done much to alleviate unemployment among California city people who prefer to stay on relief rather than stoop over under a hot sun in the fields.

A poll conducted in early May by Public Opinion Research of California, a statewide polling firm of great reliability, showed that 76.2 per cent of the Republicans and 63.6 per cent of the Democrats are in favor of reinstating the right of California ranchers to contract freely with supplemental foreign workers to get their crops planted and harvested.

If the employers of America were to be freed to sign any sort of contract with their workers, I could see the philosophical consistency in repealing the 14b section of the Taft-Hartley Act which permits the individual states to forbid union shop contracts.

But it is laughter for the gods when Secretary of Labor Wirtz, of all people, suggests that 14b should be outlawed in the name of the abstract "right to decide." Secretary Wirtz believes in the free "right to decide" just about as much as I believe in the god of Cassius Clay.

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Bound Volumes indexed: July-Dec. 1963, \$18.
April-June, 1963, \$18. Jan-March, 1963, \$18.
Second six months, 1962, \$15. First six months,
1962, \$15. Second six months, 1961, \$15. THE
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Published weekly at 410 First Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003.
One-year subscription, \$12.50. Two-year subscription, \$19.90. Five week subscription, \$1.

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Connally Supports Right-to-Work

On May 21 Texas Democratic Gov. John Connally sent the following telegram to all members of the Texas congressional delegation:

"The Texas right-to-work law has been on our books for 18 years. It has been fair to management and the workman alike. Texas has experienced outstanding economic growth during these 18 years.

"No Texan has been harmed by our right-to-work law. It guarantees and protects the right to join unions as well as the right to refuse to join a union. Unions have expanded their membership and influence under this law, and repeal is not necessary to protect the

right of workingmen to join together in unions for their mutual protection and benefit.

"The public policy of Texas, as expressed by the legislature and our courts, supports the right-to-work law. Moreover, the [state] Democratic platform on which all other Democrats and I were elected in 1962 called for the retention of that law.

"Therefore, I strongly urge that you oppose any legislation which calls for repeal of Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"With kindest regards.

Sincerely,
John Connally"

Raising Season Here

The Debt Limit Ritual

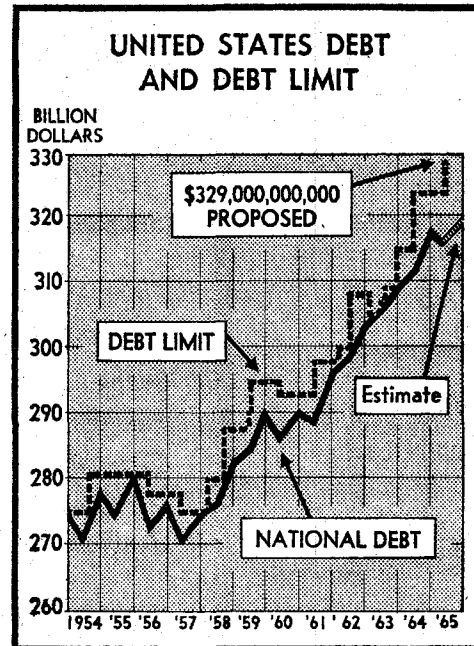
From the Chicago Tribune

The season for raising the debt limit is here again, and the same old tired arguments are being cranked out by many of the same old people, although the figures have grown.

The Treasury Department tells us how embarrassing it would be if the debt limit were to prevent it from borrowing enough money to pay obligations approved by Congress, without mentioning that Congress has become pretty much of a rubber stamp for programs drawn up in the White House.

The secretary of the treasury assures us that the treasury won't borrow any more than is "necessary or prudent," although we don't recall any secretary who has refused to borrow money for a program on the ground that it was imprudent or unnecessary.

And Chairman Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee says that the Administration ought to be able to get by on a debt limit lower than the \$329 billion it now asks. His committee accordingly has trimmed the request to \$328 billion, although Mr. Mills and his committee know perfectly well that the incessant increases could be brought to a full stop if Congress itself had the courage of Mr. Mills' convictions.



And they know, too, that if the limit isn't raised enough on this round, the Administration will be back again for another one, and will probably get it.

The history of the debt limit, as the graph shows, is a history of surrender by Congress. Its alibi is that it has no choice but to approve increases which are necessary to finance approved programs. Who approved the programs? Don't ask impolite questions.

Diplomat Who Aided Oswald's Return Scheduled for Soviet Exchange Post

From the Allen-Scott Report

Boris H. Klosson, the State Department official who played a key role in clearing the way for Lee Harvey Oswald's return from Russia, is slated for a major promotion.

A career foreign service officer, Klosson is scheduled to replace Frank C. Siscoe as the department's director of Soviet and Eastern European exchange staffs.

While no official announcement of his new assignment has been made, Klosson has checked in at the department from Kingston, Jamaica, where he served as deputy chief of the U.S. mission. On the Foreign Service roster, he lists Siscoe's room number and telephone as his forwarding address.

In this strategic position, Klosson will be in charge of State Department authorities arranging the exchange and screening of several thousand U. S., Russian and Soviet bloc scientists, educators, artists, actors and students.

The security implications of the exchange programs Klosson will be handling are clearly indicated in testimony given a House Appropriations subcommittee by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

He warned that spies are included in virtually every Soviet group that visits the United States—diplomats, scientists, businessmen, students and cultural exchange missions—stating:

"The numerous Soviet scientific and cultural delegations which arrive in the United States to visit our universities and scientific establishments invariably have among their members scientists who have been given special assignments by the KGB [Soviet secret police, intelligence and assassination organization]."

According to the records of the Warren Commission, which investigated the assassination of President Kennedy, Klosson was U.S. counselor for political affairs in Moscow in 1961 when Oswald sought visas for himself and his new wife to return to the United States. Oswald had gone to Russia in 1959.

FBI officials credit Klosson with clearing the way for Oswald's return by sending the State Department a three-page report, dated July 11, 1961, indicating the defector had undergone 'a major change of heart and was not dangerous.

(Distributed 1965
by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

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WELL-HEELLED RELIEFERS—The Detroit Welfare Department has threatened to cut off the welfare checks of some of the clients who arrive at city offices to pick them up in taxicabs. City Welfare Supt. Daniel J. Ryan has revealed that a routine check on the number of persons who arrive at the welfare office each day showed about 15 persons were using taxicabs as their transportation.

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

Columnist Art Hoppe refers to the President's offer to provide \$1 billion in U.S. aid to Southeast Asia to halt fighting in Viet Nam as the "Texas Peace Plan," which, he says, operates under the slogan: "If you can't lick 'em, buy 'em."

LBJ Featherbedding

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R-Iowa)

Vice President Hubert Horatio Humphrey has joined his boss in the White House in loading the government with 25,000 payrollers during the summer months. Every department and agency of government is under orders to hire at least one person between the ages of 16 and 21 for each 100 employees on the payroll. The 16 to 21-year-olds will be paid \$1.25 an hour. There will be no civil service examinations. Apparently President Johnson and Humphrey are not in the least interested in the qualifications of the individuals or whether the agencies of government have the slightest use for them. This is featherbedding at its worst, with the taxpayers footing the bill. Over a special long distance telephone hookup to government personnel managers throughout the country, Humphrey told them to get out and recruit the 25,000 or else. "I'll be waiting on the other end of the telephone to hear that you've done it," said Humphrey. This sounds like the script from a commissar's notebook.



ring Indian-Pakistani clashes. Both countries, especially India, are recipients of substantial foreign aid, yet both accuse the United States of aiding the other and are deliberately courting Communist lands to supposedly strengthen them against the actions of their antagonistic neighbor and the United States.

Supposedly the fundamental reason for the foreign aid program is to halt the spread of communism, yet so-called neutralists with strong leftist tendencies are among the major beneficiaries of the program.

From an administrative standpoint, repeated GAO reports dramatize the inadequate personnel discovered in the AID agency, and the repeated use of funds for impractical, inconsistent projects are annually reported to us, yet the Administration rejects any suggestion that a thorough review and overhaul of the program is in order.

Blind support of the program is causing more danger than the sustained opposition that we give it, because unless there were consistent critics, unless there were members willing to speak up against the great Utopian platitudes of this program, even greater abuses would develop.

'Truth Squads'

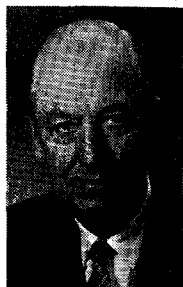
By REP. SAMUEL DEVINE (R-Ohio)

Our continued involvement in Viet Nam has been hashed and rehashed, and it seems to me absurd for the President to be sending "truth squads" around the country defending his Viet Nam policies. The "let us reason together" technique merely provides a forum for youthful exhibitionists and dissidents . . . It must be frustrating to some self-styled liberals to now find themselves disenchanted with the one they had on a pedestal last November.

Increasing Debt

By REP. LESLIE ARENDS (R-Ill.)

It is one thing to cut taxes, and quite another to continue to pile up deficits. It is one thing to engage in deficit spending to meet an emergency, and quite another to continue deficit spending in a period of national prosperity. Such a fiscal policy weakens the value of the dollar, intensifies the outflow of gold and leaves us with little with which to meet a possible emergency, be it an economic turndown or an international crisis. Most disturbing to us is the apparent public indifference to how much is spent or for what it is spent, so long as everyone gets something in one form or another. Few show even the slightest concern that the interest on our debt is \$11.6 billion a year. "So what?" is the apathetic public reaction. "Who cares?" is the response to the steady increase in government spending and the national debt. This "eat, drink and be merry" attitude of today, letting tomorrow take care of itself, is a national mood that portends a tomorrow of great regret.



HCUA Research

By REP. JOHN ASHBROOK (R-Ohio)

Once again the House Committee on Un-American Activities ran into recalcitrant witnesses at its hearings. We were in Chicago last week and got the usual Fifth Amendment response from those who could have given us information regarding the Communist party in the Great Lakes area. The pickets were present as usual and demonstrated their contempt for law and order by attacking the police and disrupting our hearings.

It is usually charged by the radical left that we don't have a good legislative purpose in our hearings. It is said that we merely want to expose for the sake of exposure. While there were many facets to our Chicago hearings, consider just one. A doctor there received over \$300,000 last year in research grants from the federal government. Our investigative reports and those of the FBI show that he is what is termed a concealed member of the Communist party. He has working for him a self-proclaimed member of the CP and one other who has been identified as a member. Any reasonable person might suspect that this is not a good way for taxpayers' money to be spent and we should have some means of preventing public funds from being used directly or indirectly to aid communism. Research is a perfect cover because of its nature. If you spend \$300,000 at North American Aviation you ask for the product. In research, at the end of the year the government does not say "You got \$300,000 for research, please give us the cancer cure you have been working on." This is but one small area of our legislative concern and I am hopeful that we can secure legislation which will assure the proper expenditure of all federal funds used in research.

I have often said that there would be little apathy if everyone had the opportunity to spend at least one day observing our hearings. I can well understand why the Communists and their dupes want to abolish HCUA, but it is difficult to understand the well-meaning liberal.



are enabled to continue their work of thwarting, both by their vote within the United Nations and by external activity, the effective maintenance of peace as envisioned in the Charter of the United Nations.

Right-to-Work

By REP. WILLIAM COLMER (D-Miss.)

We can think of no more basic right, that we thought was guaranteed to our American citizens, than the right to work. But now the ever-increasing power of the federal government over the rights and liberties of the people is threatening to take away the right of the American citizen to earn a livelihood for himself and his family without first joining a union.

As one who believes in the principle of unionism and the right of collective bargaining, I find it most difficult to go along with such an invasion of the rights of our American workers. If I were a laboring man I am sure I would join a union. But as a free American I would resist the effort of the federal government to tell me I had to belong to a union; just as I would oppose the federal government telling me I had to join a merchant's organization, a social club or even my church.

Is there no end to the ever-increasing encroachment of the federal government upon the rights of the states and the liberties of the people?



Uncooperative Allies

By REP. PAUL FINDLEY (R-Ill.)

Lack of free world cooperation is making our task in South Viet Nam unnecessarily difficult. For example, free world trade with Communist North Viet Nam is increasing. Although much of this is doubtless food and other so-called non-strategic items, it nonetheless benefits North Viet Nam directly and substantially. A free world trade embargo against North Viet Nam would certainly aggravate the supply problems of the Communists and hopefully hasten the day when we can negotiate with them on our terms. Our most pressing and urgent need is to negotiate with our free world allies, rather than with the Communists. We must unify free world policy in trouble spots like Viet Nam. Consultation has obviously been inadequate.

Foreign Aid

By REP. EDWARD DERWINSKI (R-Ill.)

This year's foreign aid bill is a greater insult to the intelligence of the American public than any one of its predecessors. The public is not being told the truth about the philosophical inconsistencies or administrative defects of the program. I do not believe that testimony we receive in either open or executive session from executive branch officials is completely legitimate.

The philosophical inconsistencies of the program can be seen in the recur-



U.N. Backdown

By REP. RICHARD POFF (R-Va.)

The "Great Society" softly, almost inaudibly, has announced it has made a major policy change. It is abandoning the long, difficult fight to require Russia to pay delinquent dues and assessments for U. N. peace-keeping efforts. Under the U. N. Charter, as interpreted by the World Court, the voting privileges of delinquent nations are supposed to be suspended. Once again, the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations has been violated and once again the hopes of these member nations who truly want peace have been blunted. Now, as before, nations who refuse to discharge their share of the responsibility for peace-keeping functions of the United Nations

Government Tests

By REP. CORNELIUS GALLAGHER (D-N. J.)

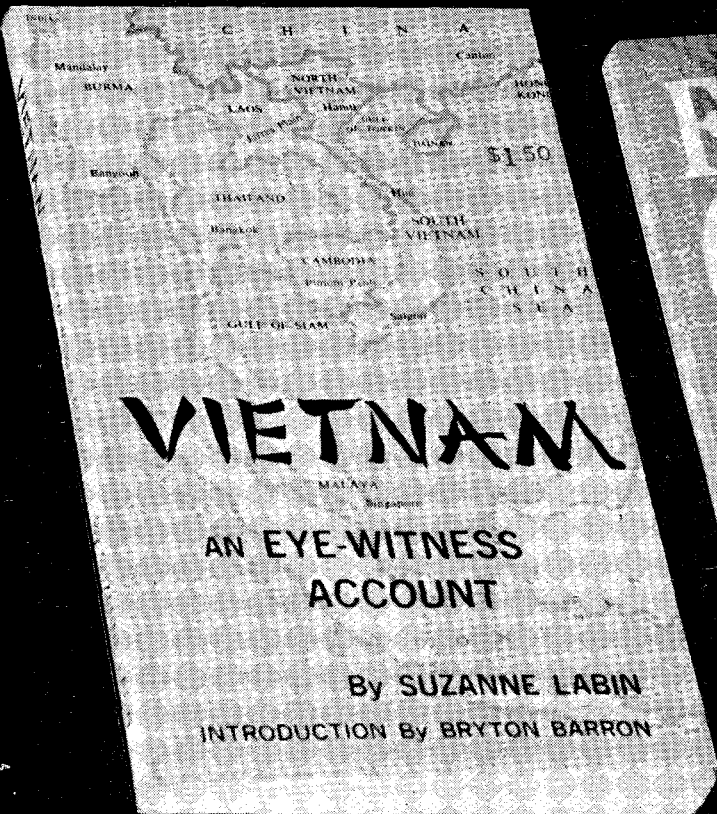
It is my firm conviction that the government does not have the constitutional or moral right to require the federal employes to undergo written examinations which dig deeply into the intimate details of their sex lives, family situations, childhood and religious views, regardless of the purpose.

Gold Drain

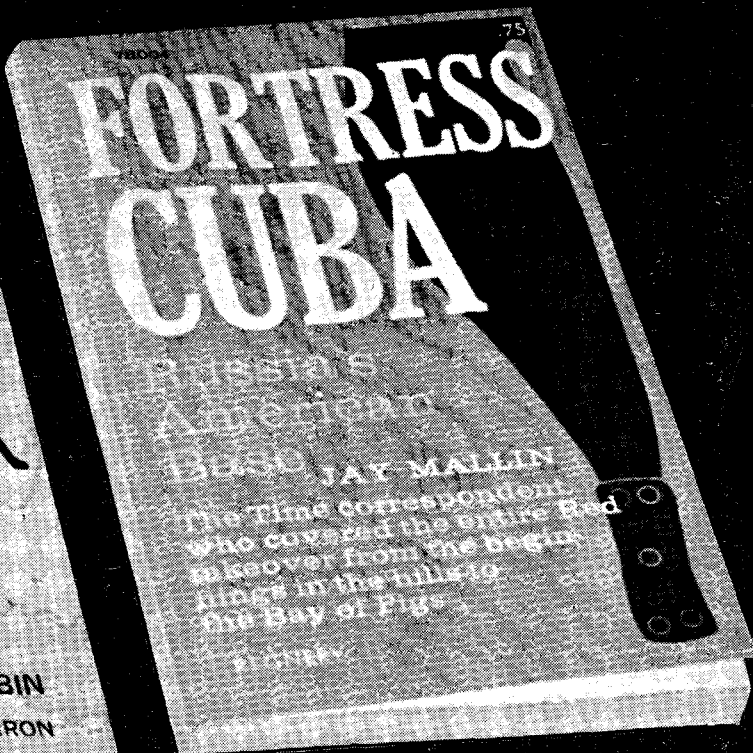
By SEN. ROMAN HRUSKA (R-Neb.)

Radical fiscal measures have weakened foreign confidence in the value of the dollar. The ceiling on the federal debt has had to be raised by special act of Congress no less than four times during the past two years. Since the Kennedy-Johnson Administration took over four and a half years ago, the claims of foreigners against the dollar have increased over \$7.5 billion. In addition, nearly \$3 billion of our remaining gold reserve has been drained away abroad. It is distressing, to say the least, to hear the vice president of the United States speak with such a lack of restraint about the virtues of unbalanced budgets, deliberate deficits and unlimited debt.

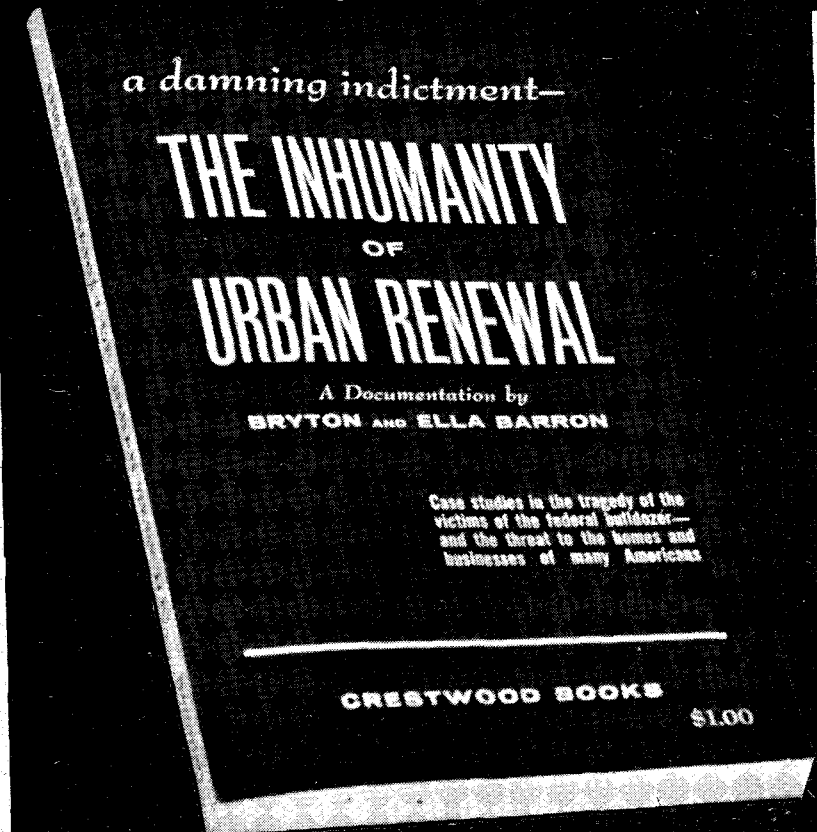




A brilliant writer and a keen analyst, Mme. Labin has visited Viet Nam many times. Her eye witness account gives the American people the first full picture of what is going on in Southeast Asia—and what steps are required to avert disaster there. Here is the shocking story—which Secretary Rusk sought to suppress by denying Mme. Nhu a visa to speak in this country.



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